FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 199 *12 October 1984*

ARGENTINA

AFP: Alfonsin To Lift Sanctions on UK Firms B 1
Foreign Minister Says Pope Will Receive Alfonsin B 1
Comments on Treaty B 1
Thailand's Thongsawat Declared Official Guest B 2
Meets Caputo B 2
Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Visits B 2
Economy Minister Rejects CGT Wage Request B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 11 Oct]
Foreign Minister Charged With Embezzlement, Bribery B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 11 Oct]
Army Denies Connection With Stolen Documents B 3
Stolen Weapons Found B 4
Patagonian Governors Complain of Lack of Funds B 4
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 7 Oct]
Justicialist Joint Statement Criticizes Government B 4
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 11 Oct]
Retired Admiral Opposes Beagle Agreement B 5
Iglesias Rouco on Reasons for Coup Rumors B 5
[LA PRENSA 5 Oct]

BOLIVIA

Siles Zuazo Announces Cabinet Appointments C 1
Party Conflicts Reported C 2
Christian Democrats Withdraw From Coalition C 2
Transportation Fares Increase Sparks Protests C 3
Oruro Mineworkers Protest C 3

BRAZIL

Arms Agreement Signed With Saudi Arabia D 1
Signed on 9 October [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 9 Oct] D 1
Mission To Visit Mideast [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 10 Oct] D 1
Terms of Nuclear Energy Agreement With PRC D 2
PDS Governors Plan To Support Tancredo Neves D 3
Correction to Lack of Quorum for Vote D 3

CHILE

UN Envoy on Needs of Developing Countries E 1
Foreign Minister To Visit PRC 16-23 Oct E 1
Indictees Released, Bishops Voice 'Satisfaction' E 1
'Agitators' Cause Incidents in Downtown Santiago E 2
1 Reported Dead in Santiago Barricade Incident E 2
UDI Releases Proposal for 'Minimum Consensus' E 2
Christian Democrats, AD Reject Communist Proposal E 3
AD Notes 'Deep Disagreement' E 3

COLOMBIA

Cease-Fire Verification Commission Installed F 1
[EL TIEMPO 7 Oct]
FARC Document Outlines Political Platform F 1

ECUADOR

Two Supreme Courts Hold Separate Sessions G 1
Court President Pozo 'Dismissed' G 1
Legislative Sessions Begin 'Peacefully' G 1

PARAGUAY

Argentine Ambassador Denies Government Protest H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 10 Oct]
Police Deny Harassment of Opposition Politicians H 1
[HOY 11 Oct]

PERU

President Says Cabinet Changes 'Imminent' J 1
Mariategui Denies Rumored Resignation J 2
United Left To Restructure Presidential Ticket J 2

URUGUAY

President Appoints New Council of State K 1

MEXICO

PEMEX Announces $176-Million Crude Sale to U.S. M 1
Director on Oil Sales M 1
GDR Interested in Expanding Bilateral Trade M 1

PANAMA

Illueca Reviews Government's Achievements N 1
Foreign Leaders Arrive for Inauguration N 1
Reportage on Inauguration of Ardito Barletta N 1
Ceremonies Begin N 1
Ardito Barletta Speech N 3
President Swears In Cabinet N 10
Holds Press Conference N 10
Cuba's Rodriguez on Military Advisers' Withdrawal N 13
Nicaragua's Arturo Cruz Not To Meet Ramirez N 13
Nicaragua's Ramirez Discusses Upcoming Elections N 14
Job Security for Government Workers Established N 15

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Price To Attend Ardito Barletta Inauguration P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Rejects Foreign Mediation in Dialogue P 1
FDR Leaders on Dialogue P 1
Venceremos on Shultz' Visit, Ambushes P 5

NICARAGUA

Five Parties To Attend 'Political Summit' P 5
'Political Debates' P 6

CUBA

Machado Ventura Receives Tanzanian Delegation Q 1
Councils of State, Ministers Decorate Venezuelan Q 1
Cubans Leave Peruvian Embassy Under Guarantees Q 1
Garcia Frias Meets With Bulgaria's Filipov Q 1
Rodriguez in Panama; Discusses School of Americas Q 1
Meets With Colombia's Betancur Q 2
GRANMA Decries U.S. Rejection of Contadora Document Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

300 FNM Members Picket House of Assembly S 1

GRENADA

Whyte's CDLP Names 2 Candidates, Will Name More S 1

JAMAICA

Seaga in Panama for Presidential Inauguration S 1
Seaga, JNIP Officials To Visit FRG, Italy S 1

ST LUCIA

Prime Minister Questions UN Moral Principles S 2

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Ince: Government Still Opposes Grenada Intervention S 2

AFP: ALFONSIN TO LIFT SANCTIONS ON UK FIRMS

PY111440 Paris AFP in Spanish 1302 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (AFP) -- The daily AMBITO FINANCIERO today reported that during his visit to France beginning on 21 October, President Raul Alfonsin will announce the lifting of economic restrictions on British firms and interests in Argentina. The restrictions were adopted in April 1982 after the outbreak of the Anglo-Argentine war over the Malvinas Islands but the British property was never declared as belonging to an enemy and consequently was never confiscated.

The specialized daily speculated over the fact that the announcement could be in keeping with the actions to ease bilateral tension so as to seek a negotiated solution to the problem of the Malvinas Islands, which are currently controlled by Great Britain and have been claimed by Argentina for 1 and 1/2 centuries.

AMBITO FINANCIERO estimated British investments in Argentina at $388 million, the commercial balance until 1982 as favorable to London by $200 million yearly, and Argentina's debt to British creditors at $20 billion.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS POPE WILL RECEIVE ALFONSIN

PY111510 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0920 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (NA) -- Pople John Paul II will receive President Raul Alfonsin on 25 October, a few days after Foreign Ministers Dante Caputo and Jaime del Valle sign the agreement over the Beagle Channel in the Vatican, in a meeting which is interpreted as the Holy See's imprimatur of support for the Argentine democratic government.

In statements made yesterday after he participated in the audience that President Raul Alfonsin granted to the head of Vatican diplomacy Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, Caputo stated that the agreement over the southern border dispute "will be signed by the end of next week." Caputo said that Casaroli invited the Argentine president to meet with the pope and said that the audience will be "a special one for all of us."

Although Caputo said that the agenda for Alfonsin's trip has not yet been confirmed, it has been learned that on 22 October Alfonsin will have lunch in Paris with President Francois Mitterrand and that on the following day he will speak before UNESCO's international livestock and agriculture forum. In addition, Alfonsin will speak before the European Parliament in Strasbourg on the French-German border on 24 October, and on 25 October he will visit Pope John Paul II. Caputo stated that the meeting between the Argentine president and the sovereign pontiff was "confirmed" by Cardinal Casaroli himself during the above-mentioned meeting, a meeting which was also attended by Argentine Ambassador to the Vatican Santiago de Estrada.

Comments on Treaty

PY120255 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Regarding the Beagle treaty with Chile, Argentine Foreign Relations Minister Dante Caputo has said that the vital interests of the country have been preserved by upholding the essential points of interest for Argentina. Caputo said he is completely satisfied with what was achieved, and the only thing left to do is to listen to the opinion of the Argentine people. But I want to assure you that the vital interests of the country have been preserved, he said.

He said that the Argentine people will be informed about the text of the agreement as soon as it is signed, and that the government will conduct an educational campaign on the Beagle issue in order to make its technical aspects more understandable to everyone.

On another subject, Caputo said that Argentine-Paraguayan relations are in a reasonably good state now, although small problems exist. Caputo said that Argentines are very respectful of the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of another bordering country. The government-controlled press in Paraguay had recently interpreted the importance given by the Argentine press to the political groups opposing General Alfredo Stroessner as interference in Paraguayan domestic affairs. Caputo recalled that the right to freely express and publish ideas is in force in Argentina. We would be interfering if the government pressured a foreign government, but this would be an unjustified action.

THAILAND'S THONGSAWAT DECLARED OFFICIAL GUEST

PY061430 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (TELAM) -- The executive branch has decreed that Thai Deputy Prime Minister Buntheng Thongsawat will be an official guest of the Argentine Government during his stay in the country. The Thai official, who will be in Argentina from 10-13 October, will hold talks with high-ranking government officials, particularly with those in the economic and trade sector, since he is an expert in this area. This measure was adopted through Decree No 3270.

Meets Caputo

PY112139 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1500 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (TELAM) -- Upon concluding a meeting with Thai Deputy Prime Minister Buntheng Thongsawat, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo reported that he and his guest discussed projects resulting from scientific and technological agreements which have been delayed for over 3 years. The visit by the Thai deputy prime minister, in principle a protocol visit, lasted approximately half an hour. It took place after the visitor paid tribute to General San Martin during a wreath-laying ceremony at the monument [words indistinct].

The Thai visitor greeted Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun and President Raul Alfonsin at the Economy Ministry and at the Olivos presidental residence, respectively. He then returned to the San Martin Palace where Minister Caputo hosted a luncheon in his honor.

BULGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS

PY111200 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1657 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (TELAM) -- Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Mariya Zakharieva will be received by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo in a special audience at 1600 today. Prior to this audience, at 1515, Zakharieva will meet with Culture Secretary Carlos Gorostiza and later with Foreign Ministry Cultural Affairs Deputy Director Hector Villanueva at 1715. At noon tomorrow, the Bulgarian official will meet with Foreign Relations and Worship Secretary Elsa Kelly, who will later host a luncheon for Zakharieva at a hotel in downtown Buenos Aires. The Bulgarian visitor, who will stay in Argentina until Saturday, will discuss bilateral relations; cultural, scientific, and technical matters; and other subjects of mutual interest.

ECONOMY MINISTER REJECTS CGT WAGE REQUEST

PY112317 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] (NA) -- Economy Minster Bernardo Grinspun rejected wage hike proposal submitted by by the secretaries-general of the General Confederation of Labor (CGT) at a meeting last night and confirmed that wage hikes will be 14 percent monthly until the end of the year. Differences between increases in the cost of living and wage hikes will be paid separately in two installments at the end of October and November.

The secretaries-general are to report on their failed mission today to the CGT executive board, which is expected to take protest measures, CGT sources nevertheless were hesitant to speculate on the possibility of a new general strike, which would be the second under the Radical administration, following the one staged with partial success last September 3.

Saul Ubaldini, Jorge Triaca, Osvaldo Borda, and Ramon Baldassini told Grinspun real wages had dropped 20.1 percent in the second quarter of 1984 and another 21.7 in the third. They suggested three alternatives to solve this reduction in purchasing power: an across-the-board $10,000 [peso] pay hike for all workers, a percentage raise, or a combination of both. But Economy Ministry spokesman Bernardo Silverkasten said Grinspun found the request "not viable" because "the country's economic situation would not allow" for such a scheme. Baldassini said on leaving the meeting that the four secretaries-general believed the government's wage policy for the last quarter of the year "will not be modified."

FORMER MINISTER CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT, BRIBERY

PY112335 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Oct 84 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- A Senate committee investigating alleged illegal operations during the former military regime yesterday filed charges of embezzlement and bribery against former Economy Ministry official Guillermo Klein. The charges filed with Federal Judge Amelia Berraz de Vidal were based on documents impounded from Klein's law offices during a congressional raid last month and showed Klein had personally profited from his official duties, committee chairman Francisco Villada said. The Justicialist senator claimed the Klein and Mairal law offices represented only two foreign banks before Klein took office in 1976 but by March 1981 they represented 42. He said there was a conflict of interests in the fact Klein, who was planning secretary, would advise state companies on how to obtain foreign credits while his law offices provided legal counsel to the banks which could provide the credits.

ARMY DENIES CONNECTION WITH STOLEN DOCUMENTS

PY110308 Buenos Aires TELAM In Spanish 2306 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct -- This evening the Army Staff released a communique refuting as absolutely untrue the accusations reported by several newspapers that members of the II Army Corps participated in the theft of dossiers on human rights violations from the Rosario court house. The communique, which is signed by Colonel Miguel Wenceslao Abbate, Army general under secretariat director, says that the press reported serious assertions and lightly judged serious events, which are being investigated by the concerned authorities in order to determine responsibilities. The communique ends by saying that the published reports only contribute to upsetting and disturbing the situation.

Stolen Weapons Found

PY112058 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1531 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Rosario, 11 Oct (TELAM) -- Reliable sources from the Rosario courts have confirmed to TELAM that the regulation arms stolen from the court guards by the assailants who broke into and stole documents from the 10th court were found at noon. The weapons, wrapped in newspaper, were found in the central hall of the Imperial Movie Theatre in the 400 block of Corrientes Avenue. The judge hearing the case, Ernesto Martin Navarro, and police patrols immediately went to the area. Other sources have reported that the clothing used during the attack and the documents of the subdued court guards might also possibly have been in the same package, which was opened by members of the Rosario bomb squad.

PATAGONIAN GOVERNORS COMPLAIN OF LACK OF FUNDS

PY081304 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Oct 84 p 17

[Text] Santa Rosa (NA-DYN) -- Provincial and territorial governors of the Patagonia yesterday said their coffers were empty and called for federal aid to help them pay the wages of their civil servants. The governors of La Pampa, Rio Negro, Neuquen, Chubut and Santa Cruz Provinces and the territory of Tierra del Fuego demanded the federal government set up a financial aid programme by October 15 to help them meet the latest wage increases.

The fourth meeting of governors of southern Argentina said the situation was particularly serious in Chubut, Neuquen, Santa Cruz, and Tierra del Fuego, which had only received a meagre share of the central government's revenue this year, from their oil output. The governors stressed the need for changes in the system of revenue sharing and also demanded the federal government pay them all the funds owed to them, in this respect, prior to December 31.

The governors also called for physical and socio-economic integration in the area with Chile following the signing of the treaty on the Beagle Channel to "strengthen the ties of Latin American unity within a framework of respect for the sovereign individualities of each nation."

Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, who presided over the two-day meeting, said in a closing speech 1984 had been a difficult year on account of the foreign debt, the aftermath of repression during the former military government, and the Beagle conflict.

JUSTICIALIST JOINT STATEMENT CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT

PY112332 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Oct 84 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- The various bodies of the Justicialist Party issued their first joint statement since last October's electoral defeat, charging that "the fantasy of false promises has fallen apart under the weight of a true siege of hunger imposed by international usury with the consent of a government which appears powerless to unite the Argentine people in defence of its sovereign rights." The statement, which is to mark a new anniversary of a key date in Peronist history, October 17, 1945, was signed by the Justicialist National Council, the Justicialist High Command appointed by former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, the General Confederation of Labour (CGT), the 62 Organizations, the party blocs in the national Senate and Chamber of Deputies, party councils from Buenos Aires Province and the capital, the party's youth, and its women's branch.

A commission will be set up to stage a ceremony in favour of "freedom and democracy" and "a national revolutionary alternative against dependence and for liberation" at the Atlanta stadium next October 17, at which CGT Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini is so far the only scheduled speaker. "If democracy is devoid of social justice, it will become a mere institutional formality," the joint statement said.

Meanwhile, a group of Buenos Aires Peronists who opposed the leader of the party's provincial branch, decided yesterday to call for party elections in the province "within five days." La Rioja Governor Carlos Menem, himself a Peronist, advocated a court "intervention" in Buenos Aires justicialism "to set things straight."

RETIRED ADMIRAL OPPOSES BEAGLE AGREEMENT

NC051140 Paris AFP in English 1040 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, Oct 5 (AFP)-- Retired Admiral Isaac Rojas called last night for Argentina's parliament to refuse to ratify the agreement announced Thursday to settle a century-old dispute with Chile over the Beagle Channel. Adm Rojas, a former vice-president, branded the Vatican-mediated tentative agreement a "grave error" by President Raul Alfonsin. The admiral complained that the ten-month-old civilian government "continues to march noisily down the path of diplomatic defeats."

The agreement announced simultaneously by the two governments and the Vatican leaves three diputed islands at the eastern end of the channel under Chilean sovereignty, but leaves most of the Atlantic Ocean continental shelf south of the channel to Argentina, according to unconfirmed reports. Final details must, however, still be worked out in further negotiations in Rome. The Beagle Channel runs between Argentine and Chilean islands lying between Tierra del Fuego and Cape Horn. The aggreement between the governments is based on a proposal submitted by Pope John Paul II on Dec 12, 1980, the Vatican announced. Chile accepted that scheme in January 1981, but Argenina's military regime balked at it until that regime bowed out in disgrace last December after losing the Falklands war.

IGLESIAS ROUCO ON REASONS FOR COUP RUMORS

PY060122 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Oct 84 pp 1, 9

[J. Iglesias Rouco: "Fervor of Reality"]

[Excerpt] The 27 September "Coup"

Let me refer to the rumors of a coup on 27 September, rumors that according to the rightists, were produced by the virulence of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] internal elections, and according to the Radical and non-Radical leftists, by an important military group that is interested in destabilizing the government with such rumors, and in worsening the effects of the UCR internal elections and also of the agreements with the IMF and Chile, and so forth. This military group does not really intend to stage a "coup," which, by the way, is absolutely impossible.

Although it has some bases, the leftists' version does not have the elements -- whether real or imaginary, it does not matter -- to support the version of the rightists. The rightists' version includes not only military or ultraconservative groups but also UCR members who are critical of the government. Let's take a look at the elements of the rightists' version:

1. The ideological struggle within the UCR is taking place between the "moderates" of the Renewal and Change Group, which is close to the president, and the most radicalized wings of the Coordinating Group (now divided into three subgroups). As is known, the Coordinating Group favors indirect internal party elections, and it supposedly committed "fraud" in the recent elections at the Law School (according to the liberals). Evidence of this struggle is the fact that the Franja Morada [University branch of the UCR] has just presented two lists for the elections at the Engineering School, one for the Renewal and Change Group and another for the Coordinating Group.

2. Determined to control power, the most radicalized wings of the Coordinating Group may have resorted to several security agencies, a newspaper, and a press agency to publicize rumors of a "military uprising" on 27 September, the day when President Alfonsin returned from the United States and at a time when there were heated congressional deliberations and the radio announcers were on strike.

3. The maneuver may have partially achieved its objective. President Alfonsin immediately held an "urgent meeting" with Messrs Troccoli and Borras who, caught by surprise, decided to quickly consult with some military officers and legislators. They were thus informed of the most fantastic details of the rumors: that military columns under the command of General Mario Menendez were moving out of the Buenos Aires Garrison, with the support of the 3d Army Corps, elements of the Cordoba Air Force, and even of the Navy Mechanics School Logically, so much fantasy ended up by depriving the rumors of credibility. In the meantime, however, there were several hours of agitation at the Casa Rosada and the Olivos residence.

4. The Alfonsinist "moderate" sector attributed the maneuver to the radicalized sector. This would explain the reason for the harsh words addressed by a functionary of the Public Information Secretariat to a journalist, and the internal investigation that might be under way in the State Intelligence Secretariat.

What did the leftists seek by creating this agitation? According to the nonradical rightists and the "moderate" Alfonsinists, they sought:

a) To promote the creation of a National Commission on Disappeared Persons independent of the Interior Ministry, and especially of Troccoli.

b. To stimulate a plan, now somewhat discarded, whereby the civilian court would be the only one to hear cases related to the "dirty war."

c) To breed mistrust in the government toward the current military commanders and undermine the importance of General Fernandez Torres' trip to the United States.

d) To accelerate the "demilitarization" of the State Intelligence Secretariat.

e) To create an atmosphere for repudiation of the agreement with the IMF.

f) To undermine the position of the functionaries in charge of relations between the executive branch and the Armed Forces.

g) To concentrate power in the leftist sector of the UCR and in the non-UCR leftist sector as well, and impose a harder government line toward the military and the "financial profiteers" during the "military process."

Well, it does not much matter whether the rumors of a "coup" were set in motion by the leftists or the rightists, because the objective would have been the same, to cause provocations and to destabilize the government. What really matters is the realization that Argentine society and Argentine political circles suffer from schizophrenia.

SILES ZUAZO ANNOUNCES CABINET APPOINTMENTS

PY111835 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1444 GMT 11 Oct 84

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Text] La Paz, 11 Oct (EFE) -- In order to vigorously confront the economic crisis and strengthen the democratic process, Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo last night swore in the sixth cabinet to serve since he took over power 2 years ago. The Bolivian head of state ratified 11 of his 18 ministers in their posts, he appointed 3 new ministers, and still has to appoint the heads of 4 ministries.

The following are the ministers who were ratified in their posts: Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez; Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata; Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo; Education Minister Alfonso Camacho; Health Minister Javier Torrez; Transport Minister Hernando Hoppe; Housing Minister Guillermo Capobianco; Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena; Minister Secretary General of the Presidency Miguel Urioste; Aeronautics Minister General Antonio Arnez; and former Labor and Labor Development Minister Horst Grebe Lopez was named mining minister.

The newly-appointed ministers are: Rene Fernandez as planning minister; Ronald Zavaleta as energy and hydrocarbons minister; and Adalberto Guajara as labor minister.

In a surprising move President Siles Zuazo did not include members of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) in his new cabinet. The PDC members left Government Palace shortly before the new cabinet was sworn in without making any comments. Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata said that "he hopes that the Christian Democratic Party will not withdraw from the executive branch and that it will continue to help strengthen democracy."

Difficulties arose at the last minute between the leaders of the PDC and the pro-Soviet Bolivian Communist Party (PCB), which questioned the appointment of a PDC member as finance minister.

The four ministers that remain to be appointed are the finance, integration, peasant affairs, and industry and commerce ministers.

The new ministers sworn in today, Thursday, are Rene Fernandez as new planning minister to replace Ernesto Aranibar who asked the president to replace him. Formerly Fernandez acted as coordination vice minister of the Planning Ministry and he is a member of the Movement of the Revolution Left (MIR).

Siles Zuazo appointed petrochemical engineer Ronald Zavaleta, who belongs to no political party and had an executive post in the Bolivian Oil Deposits (YPFB), as new energy minister.

Communist Deputy Adalberto Guajara was appointed labor minister to replace his fellow partisan Horst Grebe Lopez who has been appointed to the Mines and Metallurgy Ministry.

According to the share of power within the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), the National Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MNRI), headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo, holds five ministries: the Interior, Defense, Health, Transport, and Information Ministries.

The MIR, headed by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, holds the education, planning, and housing ministries, and the post of secretary general of the presidency. As a consequence, it holds one ministry less than the MNRI.

The PCB holds two ministries: the Mining and the Labor Ministries, and has thus maintained its share of power in Siles' regime.

The independents hold the Foreign Relations and Energy and Hydrocarbons Ministries, while General Antonio Arnez is aeronautics minister.

Party Conflicts Reported

PY111430 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpt] President Hernan Siles Zuazo's new cabinet was installed last night at 2200. Here is a report filed by journalist Daniel Alarcon Morales:

Thank you, Walter. Dear friends, ladies and gentlemen: A nerve-racking atmosphere prevailed until the installation ceremony concluded at 2200 in the main hall of Government Palace, beginning the third year of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] administration. The new cabinet began assisting Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo last night. We must report that this ceremony was postponed twice [as heard] since it had initially been scheduled to take place at 1800, then at 2000, and finally at 2100, and only at 2200 did the ceremony get under way. Nontheless, we must emphasize the following fact: The Christian Democratic leaders, headed by former Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz Gutierrez, staged a massive walkout at 2145. Bonifaz Gutierrez excused himself from making any statements and kept replying to all the questions posed by the press that I cannot state anything, I cannot state anything, and so on. He did not want to advance any news regarding the walkout or the disagreements that arose in the afternoon in the negotiations with the [word indistinct] of the UDP and President Siles Zuazo. An official communique by the Christian Democrats is expected in the next few hours, explaining to the public whether they will stay or depart the UDP administration. Nonetheless, Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata, one of the members of the [word indistinct] of the UDP, has repeatedly stated that the UDP [as heard] has not abandoned the government, although he admitted that some fleeting and momentary discrepancies have arisen, discrepancies which, he expects, according to his own statements, will be overcome today. We also want to state that it has been mentioned in Government Palace circles, specifically in the president's office, that the Bolivian Communist Party had questioned the retention of the Christian Democrats in the government to run the ministries of the economic area, specifically the Finance Ministry. The Christian Democrats have stated that the Finance Ministry belonged to them and that, although the incumbent had to be (?removed), the latter had to be replaced by a Christian Democrat.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS WITHDRAW FROM COALITION

PY111912 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has decided to definitely leave the government. Victor Hugo (Escoro), the political secretary of the PDC National Committee, is now supplying the information. Go ahead, Mr (Escoro).

[Begin recording] [Escoro] This is the political statement of the PDC. The PDC is hereby addressing its members and the public to report the following: The PDC reaffirms once again its full identification with the democratic system as the only alternative to overcome the crisis and to maintain the country's institutionalization.

To date, the PDC has given, out of ideological conviction and patriotic calling, its unrestricted support for the democratic process and for the constitutional government. On the occasion of the reshuffling of the cabinet, the PDC told the president of the Republic that the PDC's participation is not motivated by its participation in the cabinet but by its political and ideological policy and by its interest in a sound and consistent economic program to solve the crucial problems of the country, thus allowing the people to overcome extreme poverty.

The PDC feels that it is not possible to overcome this crisis of demagogic and irresponsible proposals which do not take into account the people's thinking and the country's reality, seeking to implement sectarian and impractical schemes. A realistic and consistent policy, which was proposed by the PDC ministers along with the Democratic and Popular Unity, [UDP] has met the obdurate opposition of the Communist Party, which is using a strategy aimed at besieging the president of the Republic, seeking to gain hegemony in the current government by pushing it into a position of insecurity and social dissolution which would destroy the foundations of the democratic system.

Under these circumstances, the PDC considers that it can no longer continue sharing responsibilities with the Communist Party in the government. This is the text of the political statement issued by the PDC.

[Reporter] Mr (Escoro), does this mean that the PDC is leaving the government?

[Escoro] This means that the PDC is out of the government as long as the conflict between the PDC and the Communist Party persists. [end recording]

TRANSPORTATION FARES INCREASE SPARKS PROTESTS

PY092047 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The miners of Catavi and Siglo XX have declared a 24-hour strike. The miners of that part of the fatherland have adopted this measure in protest against the exaggerated increase in the public transportation fares. With this measure, the miners of that district are also expressing their total rejection of any future implementation of economic measures, which will directly or indirectly harm the interests of the country's majority, that is, according to the miners. The strike will start at 0000 [0400 GMT] on 10 October, according to Panamericana's correspondent in that area.

Oruro Mineworkers Protest

PY082114 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Serious riots were reported in Oruro this morning. San Jose mineworkers detonated sticks of dynamite to force the Oruro authorities to reject the latest increase in transportation fares. In addition, nearly 20 buses and taxis were seized and taken to a site belonging to the mineworkers union. Our correspondent reports that the prefectural guards were scattered by exploding dynamite thrown by the rioters, who took over the department's prefecture house, despite the fact that its doors had been barred. Prior to this, the Oruro mayor was taken from his office at City Hall to the prefecture. The mayor then announced that the previous transportation fares were still valid in Oruro: 150 pesos for buses and 200 pesos for taxis.

ARMS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SAUDI ARABIA

Signed on 9 October

PY101425 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] Brazil and Saudi Arabia are to sign today at the Itamaraty Palace an agreement on military-industrial cooperation for the manufacture of Brazilian weapons in Saudi Arabia, and the export of those weapons to Arab countries. The document is to be signed at a meeting that Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz will have with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro at 1630.

Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas referred to the document by saying that it will make possible technological transfer in both directions, joint manufacture of weapons and training of personnel.

Journalists insisted on trying to set other Brazilian officials to discuss informally the possibility that the agreement may allow the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia and other countries in the region. The officials, however, refused to make any comment, but admitted that "the cooperation with the Saudis will open the Middle East's sophisticated and profitable market for the entry of Brazilian weapons."

Tomorrow, 10 October, the Saudi prince will visit the Brazilian Aeronautics Enterprise [Embraer] in Sao Jose dos Campos where he will inspect the Bandeirante, the Brasilia, and the T-27 airplane models. In addition, he will examine the project on the AMX subsonic combat plane that Brazil will be exporting in 2 years. He will also visit the Brazilian Aviation Company [Avibras] Company to inspect the missiles manufactured there.

Mission to Visit Mideast

PY111645 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Oct 84 p 6

[Excerpts] At Itamaraty Palace, Brazil and Saudi Arabia signed yesterday a protocol on industrial-military cooperation, the signing of which was the main objective of the official visit of Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation of Saudi Arabia. The protocol, which will permit a broad exchange in the military area, takes into account the need to achieve "technological independence in areas where efforts are being made by each country to assure that its internal security can be amplified." It also says that the cooperation will contribute to improving each country's armed forces, thus providing each country with better conditions for its security.

The new protocol is now part of the agreement concluded in April 1975 in Jeddah, and it states that the two countries will abide by "the military objectives and requirements" of each government, which will provide the "proper political orientation." On the question of transfer of technology to third countries, it was resolved that the decisions will be adopted on a case-by-case basis.

Prince Sultan was received by President Joao Figueiredo at Planalto Palace where he was given a reception due a head of state. The presidential honor guard stood on the palace ramp from the time he arrived until the time he left. Presidential spokesman Carlos Atila did not reveal the questions discussed, begging off by saying that this was up to Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro.

In addition to signing the protocol, Brazil is negotiating with Saudi Arabia its largest contract for exporting heavy and light weapons. This will include the Astros multiple rocket launcher, the new Osorio tank, the Urutu and Cascavel armored cars, the Tucano and Brasilia aircraft, light armaments, ammunition, missiles, frigates, and corvettes.

As for the talks with Prince Sultan regarding armaments, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreriro said that they were only natural "because of his position," and also because "what we manufacture is available." He noted, however, that Itamaraty is very cautious regarding the armament export policy, taking into account geopolitical factors, because a sale could produce an imbalance of forces among countries within the same region.

The foreign minister added that "a joint venture for the manufacture of Brazilian weapons on Saudi territory, and export of the products to other Middle East countries is possible within the framework of reciprocal interests." Guerreiro made an important revelation: The Astros multiple rocket launcher manufactured by the Brazilian Aviation Company [Avibras] has already been successfully tested by Saudi Arabia, and the prospects for sale are excellent.

Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos confirmed the interest of Saudi Arabia in acquiring Tucano planes for military training and Brasilia planes for naval patrol, both manufactured by the Brazilian Aeronautic Enterprise [Embraer]. Minister Mattos also said sales of the AMX supersonic [as published] fighter plane may be negotiated once the manufacturing of it begins in 1987, adding that the Saudis are also interested in Piranha missiles, which are in the testing stage. Regarding the Tucano planes, the minister said that they could even be assembled by a consortium which includes Saudi Arabia.

Army Minister Walter Pires asked Prince Sultan to provide assistance for the Brazilian industrial-military mission that will visit the Middle East, beginning on 12 October. This mission will be composed of Jose Luiz Whitaker Ribeiro, president of Especialized Engineers, Inc. [Engesa] and the Ordnance Industry [Imbel], and General Jose Albuquerque, chief of the War Materiel Department and chairman of the IMBEL Administration Council. This mission will visit Libya, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia.

Ribeiro said that the Saudis would like to buy heavy and light weapons, and ammunition of all kinds, and revealed that the new Osorio tank manufactured by Engesa will be tested in the Arabian Desert in the next few days. On 29 October, the mission will arrive in Saudi Arabia, whose government will provide technical support and fuel for the Osorio tank tests.

General Albuquerque limited himself to saying that the armament sales negotiations are in progress.

TERMS OF NUCLEAR ENERGY AGREEMENT WITH PRC

PY120054 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Itamaraty has released the text of the accord that calls for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy that was signed today in Beijing between Brazil and the PRC. According to the agreement, the two countries can undertake basic research on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, research projects, the construction and operation of nuclear plants and reactors, the prospecting for and processing of uranium, the manufacture of nuclear fuels, research into nuclear regulations and security, and the production and use of nuclear isotopes. The accord was signed by Brazilian Ambassador to Beijing Italo Zappa and it will be in force for 15 years.

PDS GOVERNORS PLAN TO SUPPORT TANCREDO NEVES

PY091230 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpt] After a long meeting held in Rio de Janeiro 9 out of 13 governors of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] have adopted a definite stance regarding the presidential succession problem.

They only have two choices: either they support the PDS's official candidate or support the candidate of the Democratic Alliance, Tancredo Neves.

However, their decision has still not been disclosed. Since President Figueiredo has stated that he would like to be the first one to know their decision, he will obviously hear from each of them what choice they have made in an official manner because unofficially everybody already knows what stance the governors of Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Alagoas, Piaui, Rio Grande do Norte, and so on have adopted. They have all decided to support Tancredo Neves.

CORRECTION TO LACK OF QUORUM FOR VOTE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "No Quorum for Electoral College Law Vote," published in the 11 October Latin American DAILY REPORT, page D 4, only paragraph, line four:

...country's next president. Thus the session was closed, preventing the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization [PMDB] and the Social Democratic Party [PDS] from putting the draft up for a vote. (supplying words indistinct and rewording)

UN ENVOY ON NEEDS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

PY101510 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The Chilean ambassador to the United Nations, Pedro Daza, has urged that more attention be paid to the needs of developing countries. In taking part in the debate regarding the solution of economic and financial problems, Ambassador Daza said that if a solution is being sought for the international crisis, it should be sought through a political dialogue at a government level.

Daza stated that economic stability and growth will be achieved once we find universal solutions, acceptable to everyone through general commitments, and the respect for basic principles of world economies. The Chilean ambassador noted that if the current international situation is not modified it will have a negative impact on our economies, thus affecting the positive steps that might have been achieved at a national level. He said that positive steps must be taken to eliminate protectionism, adding that currently we are faced with a more sophisticated and harmful protectionist system difficult to denounce because it is hidden by technicalities difficult to pinpoint. Daza stated that a positive step in this regard was the U.S. Government's decision to reject the request for restrictions on copper exports requested by some U.S. sectors. Ambassador Daza also said that attention must be paid to the level of prices for raw materials and that an adequate solution to the foreign debt problem must be found.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT PRC 16-23 OCT

PY111515 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle will pay an official visit to the PRC from 16-23 October. Del Valle will visit the PRC in response to an invitation extended by his PRC counterpart Wu Xueqian.

INDICTEES RELEASED, BISHOPS VOICE 'SATISFACTION'

PY111450 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Within the framework of the government's attempt to reach an understanding with the various Chilean sectors, President Pinochet has ordered that criminal charges against several political leaders be dropped. This information was disclosed through a communique issued by the presidential press secretariat. The communique adds that although the court has already indicted the political leaders, the government had adopted this decision as a sign of goodwill.

The political and union leaders were released after the president ordered that the charges against them be withdrawn. The detainees left the places where they had remained under arrest for about 24 hours. Judge Arnaldo Toro authorized the release of the indicted leaders after Interior Ministry Attorney (Humberto Noilan) filed a motion with the clerk of the appellate court. In the communique it stated that the government dropped charges against eight leaders that had been indicted for having violated the state security law. The judge then informed the arrested leaders that the charges against them had been dropped and told them they were free to go.

The Chilean Episcopal Conference issued a declaration voicing its satisfaction over President Pinochet's decision to cancel the legal actions against eight opposition political and labor union leaders.

The declaration states that only a few hours before, the bishops had stated that the members of the opposition have a right to voice their disagreement and they should do [passage indistinct]. The declaration then states that we hope that positive steps will continue to be taken to allow us to reach the consensus we all desire, through a respectful dialogue.

'AGITATORS' CAUSE INCIDENTS IN DOWNTOWN SANTIAGO

PY101949 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] [Word indistinct] agitators have tried to cause incidents in downtown Santiago. About noon, groups of individuals arrived at the Plaza de Armas. They began spreading antigovernment pamphlets and shouting subversive slogans to stir up the public present in the plaza to join the demonstration. However, since they had no success, they attempted to organize violent actions, which were brought under control when police personnel arrived.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1829 GMT on 10 October reports the following: "With water cannons and night sticks the Chilean police today dispersed in Santiago nearly 300 demonstrators protesting the high prices of food and staples. The demonstration took place at noon today at the Plaza de Armas of Santiago and was called by a committee of opposition unions, social groups, and neighborhood organizations. According to witnesses, Diego Portales and Maria Asuncion Bustos were detained by the Carabineros."]

1 REPORTED DEAD IN SANTIAGO BARRICADE INCIDENT

PY111320 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] One person died during an incident that took place in southern Santiago last night. According to a police report, the victim, identified as Mario de Aguila Correa, died in the (Sotero del Rio) Hospital this morning as a consequence of wounds received from a group of delinquents that stabbed him when he tried to traverse a barricade they had built.

The police report states that there were still remains of barricades built by groups of demonstrators; however, peace now prevails throughout Santiago.

UDI RELEASES PROPOSAL FOR 'MINIMUM CONSENSUS'

PY091549 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0849 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 7 Oct (EFE) -- The Independent Democratic Union (UDI), which is headed by Sergio Fernandez, a former minister of the military regime, last Saturday released its proposal for a minimum consensus. The proposal, which was read by Jaime Guzman, one of the top ideologists of the UDI, has five basic conditions for reaching a minimum consensus; namely, to acknowledge that the Constitution is currently in force, to respect the current presidential term, to respect the prestige of the Armed Forces and the right to own property, and to ban the Communist Party from political life.

According to the UDI, which has among its supporters the most fervent advocates of free trade and protrade union policies, the government should, based on these conditions, facilitate a consensus by implementing five basic measures. These measures are: to move up the deadlines for establishing a congress or parliament, to require a flexible quorum for voting on constitutional reforms, to find an overall and urgent solution to the exile problem, to not use the presidential special powers, and to restore the management of the universities to the most qualified university professors.

In his statements, Guzman harshly scored the deficit created in the developing countries by the great world powers by the high interest rates on credits and the low prices paid for raw materials. Guzman denied that the U.S. fiscal deficit would mean a continued impoverishment of Latin America.

According to the UDI, the industrialized world is plunging Latin America into famine, social outbursts, and anarchy, something which is predictably a threshhold for communism. For his part, the UDI president said that his movement will never agree with communism, because what the UDI seeks is to make a country of owners [propietarios] and not a country of proletarians.

The UDI's proposal followed the minimum basis for consensus that the Democratic Right has released by means of a document drawn up by the National Party and the National Democratic Party (Padena). The National Party and the Padena proposed the following: to elect a congress in 1985, to legalize all the political parties, to limit the powers bestowed upon a chief of state, and to elect him directly in 1989. The proposal released by the Democratic Right was hailed by the Christian democrats and the Socialists as an important and positive step that opens the possibility of holding talks for the creation of a broad political front.

Meanwhile, Gabriel Valdez, the president of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), has stated that the stand of his party, the leading party among the Chilean opposition, concerning the recent proposals made by the other political groups will be established on 8 October.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS, AD REJECT COMMUNIST PROPOSAL

PY091944 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The Christian Democrats will give a negative reply to the letter they have received from the Central Committee of the outlawed Communist Party. This was stated by Gabriel Valdes Subercaseaux, who said that the reply from his party will be very clear and categorical in expressing its total disagreement with the Marxist party.

Valdes stated that he finds it completely wrong to make a statement accepting violence to conquer democracy. He also said that this is evil, mistaken, and unjustified, adding that it would result in the radicalization of society, which cannot lead to any good. Valdes Subercaseaux concluded by stressing that in his opinion, the Communists are trying to create problems instead of seeking solutions.

AD Notes 'Deep Disagreement'

PY111525 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The Democratic Alliance [AD] will officially reject the Communist Party proposal to form a single front against the government and to use violence as a means of struggle. This announcement was made by Rene Abeliuk, acting president of the AD, who stated that during the meeting held with the leaders of the People's Democratic Movement they had analyzed the contents of the letter which the Community Party addressed to the opposition political parties. Abeliuk noted the deep disagreement of the members of the AD with the proposals made by the Communists. The acting AD president stated that they are against the use of violence and that they uphold a peaceful search for a total democracy.

CEASE-FIRE VERIFICATION COMMISSION INSTALLED

PA111502 Bogota EL TIEMPO In Spanish 7 Oct 84 pp 1 A, 7 A

[By Carlos Pinzon]

[Text] The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, yesterday expressed their full support for the peace efforts begun by President Belisario Betancur, and announced that they will become the base for a political party that will openly struggle for the Colombian people's social demands. The guerrilla group's decision was announced yesterday at La Uribe during the official installation of the Verification Commission, which will ensure that the cease-fire is respected; the installation finally took place after three meetings were canceled due to bad weather.

During the ceremony, which was presided over by Peace Commission President John Agudelo Rios, the FARC general command members again demanded that the government lift the state of siege and presented the program that they will carry out as political activists. The FARC members asserted that they have never violated the cease-fire and that their members have been strictly forbidden to use their weapons and accused the Army of trying to break the agreements.

Upon the conclusion of the meeting between the Verification Commission's members and the FARC general command, the rebels delivered a letter addressed to President Belisario Betancur, offering their support and "unchangeable decision to participate in the struggle to achieve peace in the country."

The members of the Verification Commission, who include President John Agudelo Rios; Alfredo Carvajal Sinisterra, president of the Agricultural Society of Colombia; Carlos Villa, representing the Antioquia Cattlemen's Federation, Fadegan; Juan Sebastian Betancur, vice president of the National Industrialists Association, ANDI; and Nicanor Restrepo Santamaria, former governor of Antioquia, yesterday went to an undisclosed place in La Uribe and met with FARC general command members, including Manuel Marulanda Velez, Jacobo Arenas, Jaime Guaracas, Raul Reyes, and Alfonso Cano.

Delegates from the 19 April Movement [M-19], Workers Self-Defense [ADO] and Popular Liberation Army [EPL] attended the meetings as witnesses and observers. One of the commission's members told EL TIEMPO that the M-19 and ADO representatives are seriously considering the possibility of becoming part of the Verification Commission. This would prevent disagreements over any future agreements.

Commission President John Agudelo Rios opened the meeting with a speech that summarized all of the activities carried out to establish a truce and recalled President Betancur's speech at the organization's preliminary installation in Bogota on the urgent need to achieve peace in the country. Agudelo Rios stressed that the goals will continue unchanged and guaranteed he will intervene whenever needed to prevent any change in the attitude that currently prevails between the government and the guerrilla groups.

The Verification Commission's draft regulations were also reviewed, as demanded by the FARC general command, and the possibility of appointing special subcommissions was discarded.

The FARC general command members presented an 18-point document establishing the bases for the political party that will be created by the armed groups. One of their goals is to form a coalition with other leftist parties or movements aimed at a coalition with other leftist parties or movements aimed at amending the electoral system, so that it allows broader participation by the country's minorities in legal organizations or allows the minorities' participation in the legal groups' directorates. In addition, they proposed that the country's mayors and governors be elected by the people and added that the municipal systems must be amended so that they receive 30 percent of the national budget. Likewise, the rebel leaders proposed substantial amendments to the national Constitution so that "it becomes a modern and democratic constitution." Their document also demands the nationalization of the banking system and the transnational companies. Lastly, the representatives of the organizations, political parties, and private sector who comprise the commission met independently with the FARC general command members to discuss their proposal for their respective sectors.

FARC DOCUMENT OUTLINES POLITICAL PLATFORM

PA110453 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0501 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (EFE) -- The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) today presented a document containing its political platform to the Cease-Fire Verification Commission.

"The FARC, along with other parties and leftist democratic movements, will lead the popular masses' struggles for the return to normalcy in the country," the guerrilla group's document states. The FARC signed a cease-fire agreement with President Belisario Betancur's government and now expresses the desire to join the political struggle for power, according to the message signed by Manuel Marulanda Velez, commander in chief of the guerrilla group, and other leaders.

"We will struggle for the full exercise of political and union liberties and against the wave of violance and terror and its criminal results," the document presented to the members of the Cease-Fire Verification Commission stated.

FARC's platform also states its willingness to "use every means within its power to achieve reform of political customs by eradicating the monopoly over public opinion exercised by the old, traditional parties." We will struggle," the document insists, "on the popular election of mayors and governors and on the decentralization of the public sector's effort.... We will struggle so that the country's international policies will be free of the Yankee imperialists' influence."

Regarding internal policies, the FARC advocates that the municipalities be given greater importance in the life of the nation and that electoral reforms reestablish the old vote-counting system geared toward the greater participation of smaller groups.

"We will struggle for approval of a democratic agrarian reform that will provide free land to peasants who have none, through the confiscation of great estates," the leaders of the oldest and largest guerrilla group in the country said. The FARC also states that its participation in the country's political struggle implies the creation of committees formed by housewives, labor representatives, and representatives from the community action groups, so that they can enforce price controls. The 18-point document explains, in general terms, the bases upon which the FARC will begin its political struggle along with the leftist organizations in the country.

TWO SUPREME COURTS HOLD SEPARATE SESSIONS

PA092240 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Two Supreme Courts of Justice held sessions in Quito yesterday. The Supreme Court recently appointed by the National Congress met in the Legislative Palace after the new justices were prevented from entering the Palace of Justice. The new justices held their session under the presidency of Gustavo Medina who, in remarks to the press, criticized the atittude adopted by the National Police and insisted that their appointments are legal. Medina indicated that the decisions made by the Supreme Court will be valid regardless of where it meets. He also issued a new call for mutual respect among the three branches of government.

Meanwhile, the [original] Supreme Court headed by Agustin Freire Potes, alternate president of the court, that according to a congressional resolution, has ended its function, met in the Palace of Justice. This court stated that its members continue to hold their posts.

Court President Pozo 'Dismissed'

PY112039 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2013 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Quito, 11 Oct (EFE) -- Carlos Pozo, president of the [original] Supreme Court, who supports Ecuadorean President Leon Febres in the matter of the other supreme court elected by congress, today said that he considers himself dismissed" [cesado] from his post.

In this manner, Pozo expressed his tacit recognition of the congressional proposal that seems to be gaining strength in the power struggle with the executive branch for the recognition of one of the two supreme courts that in fact exist in Ecuador.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS BEGIN 'PEACEFULLY'

PA092345 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The special sessions of congress called by President Leon Febres Cordero began normally and peacefully yesterday. The sessions were called to study the drafts of the laws on the functions of the legislature and the National Development Council [Conade]. Parallel to the start of this special period of congressional sessions, efforts were made for a possible meeting between Ecuadorean President Febres Cordero and Chamber of Representatives President Raul Baca to find a solution to the power struggle between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR DENIES GOVERNMENT PROTEST

PY110243 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 10 Oct 84 p 10

[Text] Argentine Ambassador to Paraguay Raul Quijano has denied that his government protested the recent decision of the Paraguayan Government to temporarily close the border with Argentina. However, the Argentine ambassador did recognize that "the event has caused concern," adding that he had traveled to Buenos Aires because of this incident, thus confirming the report published by ULTIMA HORA.

"The incident is over. No protest has been lodged with the Paraguayan Government. The incident in itself has caused concern; that is what happened. Closing a frontier for 4 days is an unusual situation. That is what has caused the Argentine concern. We merely want to prevent something similar from happening again," Quijano told journalists this morning.

Ambassador Quijano reported that there had been conversations with Paraguayan authorities regarding the matter, "first, with Paraguayan Ambassador in Buenos Aires Gonzalez Arias, and then I myself had discussions here in Asuncion."

"A system to prevent this kind of situation from happening again was established so as to avoid any inconvenience" with the Paraguayan authorities, Quijano said. However, he did not specify the details of this system.

On another subject, the Argentine ambassador reported that there is no trouble with perishable Paraguayan products being exported to Argentina. He said that "there is no problem regarding this matter. Paraguayan trucks are passing into Argentina with no inconvenience, faster than ever. There are no difficulties; we have not received any claims about this."

POLICE DENY HARASSMENT OF OPPOSITION POLITICIANS

PY112226 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 11 Oct 84 p 12

[Text] The police have released a communique on the "complaints made by opposition political leaders that they are being followed, kept under surveillance, are under house arrest, and are obstructed in their work and daily activities, etc." The police communique "informs the public that the complaints are totally unfounded."

The police communique adds: "Many of these people have returned to the country to freely carry out legal activities just as any other good citizen does. Therefore, any police activity to protect the people's lives and property is an attribution by the police, whose presence is a guarantee rather than harassment of obstruction."

The communique adds that "accusations made for political reasons aimed at discrediting the police are not new. Therefore, the police, safeguarding their mission, believe this is an appropriate time to point out that people who make complaints have subtle intentions. Any complaints should be made to the police through regular channels.

The police communique was released because of the accusations made by opposition leaders who had been arrested. The arrested politicians were released yesterday.

PRESIDENT SAYS CABINET CHANGES 'IMMINENT'

PY110105 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2343 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 10 Oct (EFE) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry today announced imminent changes in his cabinet, changes which might include Prime Minister Sandro Mariategui Chiappe. After attending a public ceremony, Belaunde today told newsmen that an installation ceremony will take place at Government Palace on 12 or 13 October as a result of the cabinet changes which will become necessary because of the 14 April 1985 election.

Peruvian law requires that all those seeking to run for an elective post should resign their current appointed positions 6 months before the election. This deadline expires on 14 October.

Belaunde confirmed that Interior Minister Luis Percovich and Education Minister Valentin Paniagua will leave the cabinet to attend to electoral tasks entrusted to them by the Belaunde-led Popular Action Party [AP]. Belaunde declined to give further details of the cabinet reshuffle but noted that it would affect only three or four cabinet members. The main question is whether Prime Minister Sandro Mariategui, who today left for Panama without making any politically related remarks, will also resign. Mariategui's resignation will cause an in-depth reorganization of the executive branch 6 months before the general election. Belaunde said he was unaware of Mariategui's intentions but expressed his hope that Mariategui would not resign.

Sources close to the prime minister have told EFE that his decision will be linked to the formation of a conservative electoral alliance between the ruling AP and the Popular Christian Party. This alliance will have to be achieved before 14 October in order for it to be able to register its presidential slate within the legal deadline. If the alliance is not achieved, Mariategui would resign his post and would run for a congressional seat under the AP ticket.

A rumor about the possible resignation of the United Left [IU] presidential candidate, Lima Mayor Alfonso Barrantes, this morning stirred up the pre-electoral atmosphere in leftist sectors. This rumor has already been denied by Barrantes. The rumor indicated that Barrantes disagreed with the electoral ticket imposed this weekend by the radicalized wing of the Marxist IU coalition. Barrantes is reportedly unhappy over the "errors" committed in the nomination of the IU presidential ticket he heads since he does not believe his two running mates are suitable candidates for vice presidents.

The slate announced on 9 October nominated Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Communist Party (pro-Soviet), and poet Luis Nieto, who is regarded as representing few people, as the IU candidates for vice presidents. In recent weeks Barrantes has fought for including independent candidates on the IU ticket to make it attractive to large sectors of the people. Barrantes, mayor of Lima and leader of the second electoral force during the November 1983 municipal election, will state his opinion at an emergency IU meeting scheduled to be held in the next few hours.

Mariategui Denies Rumored Resignation

PY111520 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Council of Ministers President Sandro Mariategui, who today traveled to Panama to represent Peru at the inauguration of Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta, said that reports that he will leave his post are just rumors.

[Begin recording] [Passage indistinct] Later, Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca and Education Minister Carazao Paniagua confirmed their resignations from the cabinet to run for congressional seats during the 1985 election. However, Percovich said that the Popular Action Party must decide on his political future. [end recording]

UNITED LEFT TO RESTRUCTURE PRESIDENTIAL TICKET

PY112214 Lima OAY-4Z Television in Spanish 0430 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The United Left [IU] tonight announced the restructuring of its presidential ticket following the acceptance of the resignation tendered by Senator Jorge del Prado, IU candidate for first vice president.

The problem started at daybreak today [as heard] with the appointment of Jorge del Prado and Luis Nieto as vice presidents on the party ticket headed by Alfonso Barrantes. Some people even speculated on the possibility of Barrantes resigning as IU presidential candidate.

Today it was learned that the IU held an emergency meeting. A reporter of this television station tonight went to the home of Barrantes, who made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What agreements have you arrived at, Doctor?

[Barrantes] Well, in view of the resignation tendered by our Comrade Jorge del Prado as a result of a decision of his party's Central Committee, the IU National Executive Committee has started to discuss the restructuring of its presidential ticket. I would like to point out that the attitude of our Comrade Jorge del Prado is a sacrifice unprecedented in his long revolutionary career. You have in your hands the Central Committee's document, which says that it adopted the decision based on certain demands and even on certain criticisms made by its rank and file. This is not the first time that Comrade Jorge del Prado has made such a sacrifice. Thus, the Communist Party has cooperated in strengthening IU unity by heeding the views of popular sectors, which in this case did not approve of the presidential ticket that the IU Executive Committee approved during its last meeting.

[Reporter] Does this restructuring include the possibility of Mr Nieto also withdrawing from the ticket?

[Barrantes] Well, we will report on this tomorrow because our emergency meeting was the first meeting after Jorge del Prado tendered his resignation.

[Reporter] Did you also submit your resignation after the ticket did not succeed?

[Barrantes] Only Comrade Jorge del Prado has resigned thus far. [end recording]

PRESIDENT APPOINTS NEW COUNCIL OF STATE

PY111840 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Through Institutional Act No 20, the executive branch today decided to dismiss all current members of the Council of State and appoint a new Council of State that will continue working until 15 February 1985.

Institutional Act No 20 states that this action is the result of the successive vacancies that have been taken place within the Council of State, which is only partly staffed.

The respective decree,which is signed by the president of the Republic and was approved by the Interior and National Defense Ministers, states:

Article 1. The current regular members and alternate members of the Council of State are hereby dismissed.

Article 2. The executive branch will designate new full members of the Council of State to complete the 43rd legislative term effective between 20 August 1981 and 15 February 1985, and will also designate preferential alternate members, whose number will be established in the appropriate resolution.

Article 3. The current period of regular sessions is extended to 15 November.

Article 4. Pro forma.

In the meantime and by means of another resolution, President Alvarez decided to appoint the new regular and preferential alternate members of the Council of State in order to complete the 43rd legislative term, which ends on 15 February 1985.

The regular members of the Council of State are the following: Dr Alberto Aguiar; Dr Jorge (Amondarain); Dr Maria Ruth Andrade de Ochoa; Dr Enrique Arocena; Brigadier General Raul Bendahan; Dr Marcial Bugallo; Dr (Pesalino) Silveira; Dr Dardo Casas del Rio; Mr Alfredo de Castro Perez; Dr Luis A. Crisci; Dr Waldemar Cuadri; Mr Alberto Del Pino; Mr Luis O. Dini; Dr Eduardo Esteva; Dr Santana Juan Echeverrito; Mr Antonio Gabito Barrios; Notary Public Manuel Vega Gastelumendi; Mr Gervasio Gonzalez; Mr Alfonso C. Greising; Dr Irma Lamanna; Professor Werther Martinez; Professor Ricardo Miles; Dr Miguel Pereyra Serra; Mr Genaro Perinetti Garcia; engineer Eduardo Praderi; Mr Ruben O. Riani; Dr (Colbert Canione); Mr Nelson Simonetti; Vice Admiral Victor Gonzalez (Ybargoyen); topographical engineer Adolfo Gutierrez; accountant Francisco Cantu, Mr Julio Cesar (Micheli); Mr Miguel Angel (Peyrano); Mr Juan B. Gerreira; and Dr Hamlet Reyes.

The alternate members are: Dr Hector Lopez (Extremadouro); Dr Guillermo (Teixeira); and Dr Juan Andres Aguiar.

Dr Hamlet Reyes will be the president of the Council of State.

The above-mentioned appointees will be installed at the Legislative Palace this afternoon at 1830.

PEMEX ANNOUNCES $176-MILLION CRUDE SALE TO U.S.

FL091453 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2310 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Between January and May of this year Mexican Petroleum sold 40,575,000 barrels of Isthmus crude to the United States for $176 million, the Secretariat of Planning and Budget has announced. According to the secretarit's statistics on crude sales to the United States, that amount represents 40 percent of Mexico's oil exports to 25 nations. It was indicated that the same amount of hydrocarbons was sold to Japan, Spain, France, and the United Kingdom, while the remaining 20 percent was distributed among Brazil, Canada, Israel, the Dominican Republic, and South Korea. The report added that during the first 5 months of 1984, 21,941,000 barrels were sold to Japan, 8,708,000 to Spain, 1,908,000 to Brazil, 1.404,000 to the Dominican Republic, and 1,299,000 to South Korea.

Director on Oil Sales

FL111224 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0010 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] PEMEX Director Mario Ramon Beteta has said Mexican Petroleum will sell Mexican crude oil to the degree that the buying nations, including those involved in the San Jose Accord, pay in advance. Beteta was interviewed after the inauguration of the 16th national forum of the chemical industry. He said there are no magic wands to change the situation affecting the transportation of Mexican crude. Nevertheless, he said Mexican Petroleum is making an effort to organize its own fleet to ship crude, and this has to be a slow, gradual process. When queried about the San Jose Accord, he said it is operating normally and deliveries of crude will continue if the nations included in the agreement make payment.

GDR INTERESTED IN EXPANDING BILATERAL TRADE

FL102124 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1719 GMT 9 Oct 84

[By NOTIMEX correspondent Esteban Fuentes S.]

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 9 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Eduard Schwiertz has said that the GDR has great interest in broadening medium-and long-term economic and trade cooperation with Mexico. In an interview with NOTIMEX Schwiertz said that his country was making efforts to broaden trade with Mexico, and that to do this joint projects were needed. The GDR currently imports from Mexico coffee, cacao, silver, honey, spices, processed fruit, cotton, and manufactured products. He said that relations between Mexico and the GDR had increased favorably until 1981, but then, due to the international crisis, bilateral trade had decreased in 1982 and 1983. Nevertheless, he said, it was hoped that for 1985 relations would be more stable, and the 1981 level once again attained. The GDR supports Mexico's government policies which have been used to overcome its underdevelopment, because Mexico has always maintained good relations with the GDR. At present, the GDR has a revolving line of credit with National Financing [Nafinsa] for projects over the next 10 years. At the moment there are credits with the National Bank of Foreign Commerce.

ILLUECA REVIEWS GOVERNMENT'S ACHIEVEMENTS

PA111423 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] At the last cabinet session of his administration, the president of the Republic, Dr Jorge Illueca, expressed his satisfaction at being able to turn over a nation at peace to his successor. After summarizing his government's work, Illueca recognized the patriotic, honest, and responsible behavior of the members of his cabinet, which made it possible for the government to successfully complete such a historic chapter in the life of the Republic as the consolidation of its democratic structures.

Illueca referred to the access all sectors had to his administration to find the best answers to the country's various problems through dialogue. Despite the dfficult economic circumstances, Illueca pointed out that his government accomplished a number of achievements and added that their effect on the people's development may be evident in the short term. The head of state also noted that despite the adverse economic situation, the nation has sufficient resources and capacity to emerge from its current crisis. Illueca pointed to the climate of peaceful coexistence and the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms that exist in the country.

FOREIGN LEADERS ARRIVE FOR INAUGURATION

PA110242 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Delegates of Latin American and European liberal and democratic parties arrived in Panama City today to attend the presidential inauguration of Nicolas Ardito Barletta. Delegates of liberal parties who have arrived in Panama include those of Chile, Uruguay, Sweden, Spain, the FRG, and Colombia. They were welcomed by members of the Panamanian Liberal Party at the Diplomatic Room of the Omar Torrijos Airport. Colombian President Belisario Betancur also arrived today. Panamanian President Jorge Illueca welcomed Betancur at the Omar Torrijos Airport. Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga has also arrived. He was welcomed by Panamanian Vice President Carlos Ozores Typaldos. Guatemalan Head of State Oscar Mejia Victores arrived this afternoon. Ecuadorean Vice President Blasco Penaherrera and his wife have also arrived. He was received by Vice President Ozores and his wife, Diana Arosemena de Ozores. Nicaraguan Sandinist junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado and his retinue that includes Commander Doris Tijerino also arrived today.

REPORTAGE ON INAUGURATION OF ARDITO BARLETTA

Ceremonies Begin

PA112033 [Editorial Report] Panama City Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1353 GMT on 11 October begins live coverage of the ceremonies to mark the inauguration of Nicolas Ardito Barletta as the new president of Panama at the Anayansi Theater of the Atlapa Convention Center in Panama City. The opening shot shows the group of announcers who begin the program by reading documents pertaining to the inaugural ceremony and the agenda for this event.

At 1403 GMT the camera shows a close-up of Julio Ortega, the master of ceremonies, who announces that the Supreme Court is beginning today's special session to swear in the new president.

At 1404 GMT, Supreme Court President Americo Rivera asks General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the National Defense Forces, and Lorenzo Sotero Alfonso Govea, president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and the National Legislative Council, to honor the Supreme Court justices by sitting with them at their table. After a few minutes, Noriega and Alfonso Govea are shown walking toward and greeting the Supreme Court justices.

A wide shot of the table is shown as Supreme Court President Rivera appoints a delegation of several justices to advise President Jorge Illueca and Vice President Carlos Ozores that the session is opened and to ask them to join them in the ceremony. The court decrees a brief recess at 1414 GMT.

Meanwhile, the announcers continue this coverage by reading historical documents, biographies, and the list of special guests while the camera shows close-up of some of them, including former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his wife, former Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

AT 1437 GMT, President Illueca is shown entering the room, followed by Vice President Carlos Ozores Typaldos. After a long ovation, the national anthem is played. Immediately after, Supreme Court President Rivera announces another brief recess while another group of justices leaves the room to escort Ardito Barletta. Ardito Barletta arrives 5 minutes later amid another long ovation. The camera follows Ardito Barletta as he walks to the justices' table and sits next to Gen Noriega. At 1444 GMT, a front shot of outgoing President Illueca is shown as he begins to deliver his 33-minute speech to the nation. Panama Archbishop Msgr Marcos Gregorio McGrath follows with an invocation.

The camera then pans Illueca and one of the Supreme Court justices who helps the outgoing president remove the presidential sash. A close-up shot then shows Illueca turning over the presidential sash to Supreme Court President Rivera who begins to swear in Ardito Barletta. Side shots of the actual swearing in ceremony involving the president and the vice presidents are then shown.

At 1539 GMT, a frontal shot of Ardito Barletta is shown as he begins to deliver his 40-minute speech. At the end of the speech, the camera shows the new president being congratulated, greeting the special guests, and leaving the room to greet the Panamanian people standing outside the building. The announcers ask the television viewers to stay tuned because the ceremony to swear in the new cabinet members from the Presidential Palace in Panama City will be televised. The transmission ends at 1632 GMT. The channels involved in the network return to their normal programming and resume the national network at 1715 GMT, when the new president is shown at the Independence Plaza where he placed a wreath at the monument of first Panamanian President Manuel Amador Guerrero.

The camera then shows Ardito and his entourage walking to the Presidential Palace where he reviews the troops. The camera follows the group showing pan and close-up shots of the new president and those accompanying him as they enter the palace, enter the Yellow Room, and get ready to swear in the new ministers. At 1733 GMT, the ministers are called one by one to be sowrn in by Ardito Barletta who is now seated in the presidential chair. They sign a book while the announcer briefly gives biographical details.

At 1741 GMT, Ardito Barletta is shown as he addresses the ministers very briefly. Immediately after, shots of the president, vice president, and the cabinet are shown as they pose for the press. The picture then shows all those present at the event as they toast one another and continue to pose for more pictures. The live coverage of this ceremony ends at 1745 GMT when the announcer says that the coverage is now over.

Ardito Barletta Speech

PA111755 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1538 GMT 11 Oct 84

[President Nicolas Ardito Barletta inaugural speech at the Atlapa Convention Center in Panama City — live]

[Text] Mr President of the Supreme Court, Messrs members of the Supreme Court, Messrs Vice Presidents of the Republic, Mr former President Illueca, Mr former Vice President Ozores, Messrs former Presidents of the Republic, Messrs leaders of friendly countries and members of delegations of friendly countries, Msgr Marcos McGrath, civilian, military and church authorities:

Today, 11 October 1984, I am here representing the free will of the Panamanian people, who have bestowed on me the responsibility of leading the nation. For this reason, I solemnly declare that I will devote my honor and will work tirelessly to fulfill the constitutional mandate I have received. [applause]

Today I wish to address the Panamanian people with a message marked by commitment and action, firmness and dignity. Together, we are now joyfully and solemnly celebrating the transition toward a new democracy backed by all the citizens, the majority of whom granted me a clear presidential mandate. The process for electing a new government is now over. We are here to rule, not to discuss the past. From the past we take the course it indicates, not the mistakes, but the accomplishments, not the failures, but the achievements. In the most serene and profound reaffirmation of the Panamanian people's democratic determination, we are now opening a dialgue on what needs to be done and cannot wait, on our real possibilities, which allow no lies, on the specific actions that will pull the country through and will lay the groundwork for a Panama that will enter the new century.

Let us now make this day merely a day for celebrations. Let us clearly and honestly mediate about our current situation in order to decide accurately our action plan and carry it out with enthusiasm and perseverance. Today we reaffirm our determination to be, politically, a representative, functional, and effective democracy. Democracy is not imposed by decree. Achieving it requires a permanent attitude and a daily personal and collective practice. It implies respecting the opinion of all citizens and guaranteeing the existence of all the parties and all the currents of thought. Democracy is a daily experience where morals and politics must be reconciled so that neither arbitrary actions, immorality, or cyncism can prevail. It is respect for the law and its enforcement without either arrogance of privileges. It is the full materialization of a de jure state. Democracy is, above all, educating others and educating oneself in order to create a society with the moral basis, the capacity, and the human solidarity that will lead it to progress under conditions of freedom and autonomy.

During the recent electoral campaign, their profound democratic convictions led the Panamanian people to give a great civic lesson.

President Jorge Illueca promised a broad and honest election, which guaranteed without ideological restrictions the participation of 14 political parties. Our appreciation goes to him. [applause]

Under the command of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the National Defense Forces [FDN] fulfilled the commitment made by Omar Torrijos. [applause] They fulfilled the commitment made by Omar Torrijos and they honored his memory. Our gratitude goes to both President Illueca and Gen Noriega for fulfilling their honorable mission. General Torrijos not only fought for treaties that would consolidate our sovereignty and our territory, he not only fought for a broader participation of the Panamanian people in their own development, he not only fought to consolidate a great infrastructure that would permit the participation of the people, but before dying he fully committed himself to our arriving at this day, because he understood then, as I understand now in my role as president of the Republic, that we must strengthen this country's institutions so we may reach the year 2000 with full sovereignty, with a more advanced people, a people who participate fully and among whom daily constructive consultation constitutes the basis of our future actions. [applause]

In this new historical phase, the FDN, respectful and respected, will devote itself to its exclusive function of defending our fatherland's territorial integrity, maintaining public order, guaranteeing the security of the members of society, and of cooperating loyally with the government that I head to combat the causes of the social conflicts, especially in depressed areas.

We recognize and hail its firm determination to support democratic institutions and our efforts to strengthen the civilian government. [applause] For this reason, we can say that effective today, the full functioning of our democratic institutions will be reaffirmed. The executive, legislative and judicial branches will work with due independence, but in harmonious cooperation, with the most absolute respect for the citizen's will as expressed in the Constitution, in the law and at the polls.

The stability of our political institutions is based on the people's mandate and that mandate obliges us to reconcile with each other by means of civil consultation and participation. Today I make a solemn appeal to the Panamanian nation, and I reiterate to them a harsh fact of life: We are in a state of crisis. There is discouragement, mistrust, and unrest. The crisis is more than just a figure. It is a persistently frustrated aspiration; it is the gap between our people's needs and their possibilities of satisfying those needs. It is the contagious desperation that generates discouragement, pessimism, and passivity. This is reflected in the status of the thousands of human beings who coexist with us in this country at this time, and who awaken each day in a haphazard dwelling, without bread to ease their hunger, and often unemployed and alone in the face of adversity. We must say clearly: The dispossessed have become fully aware of the intrinsic injustice of their neglect, and I say to them today that this, their government, remains committed to help them to become incorporated into the course of national development. [applause]

We are also concerned about, since they feel the crisis daily, the housewives, workers, professionals, craftsmen, small businessmen of the cities and rural areas, public servants, youths and senior citizens, all of whom are hard-hit by the limitation of their purchasing power, threatened by increasing crime and discouraged by the lack of new opportunities to progress and give their families a dignified and prosperous life.

Similarly, we are concerned about businessmen and professionals, who have a great capacity for production, but who lack the stimulus of consistent economic policies and clear rules of the game. Today, all those aspirations are frustrated by the serious economic stagnation that the country is experiencing. That is the essence of the crisis. That is Panama's central problem, based on an economic crisis with serious social and moral implications. However, that crisis is rooted in the generalized economic stagnation in the world and in the region, caused by the international economic crisis and by errors in Panama's economic policies that are still harming us.

Without economic growth, without an increase in investment, production, productivity and exports, there is no basis for increasing the employment of the thousands of our compatriots who are fruitlessly seeking a decent and productive job and who hope to improve their standard of living. Social development also requires fiscal resources that will not increase unless Panama's economy begins to grow again. Our economy will grow only if there is enough adaptation and agreement among Panamanians, between workers and employers, with the conviction that we must produce more by increasing productivity, in order to improve distribution.

The national economy has been basically subject to the oscillations in the growth of the world economy. The time has come for us to formulate a different model of our own. The challenge is comparable to that which Panama faced at the end of World War II, except that this time we cannot remain under a foreign economic umbrella without raising our faces to the sun and the rain and without breaking the ground and doing our own sowing. Let us pledge to carry out a vigorous reactivation of the country's productive sectors, with special emphasis on agriculture, industry, construction, banking, tourism, and the sale of services generated by our geographical position.

The economy continues to be sluggish, primarily in those sectors that generate the most jobs. The economic policy of stimulating agricultural and industrial production has had defects that will have to be corrected to provide incentives for investment, production, exports and the generation of jobs.

The creation of foreign exchange by exporting goods and services has stagnated, partially because of the international crisis, and so far, has shown no signs of being strengthened or of taking on new life. However, the recovery of the international economy could begin to have results soon, if we decide to take advantage of it and carry out, in this phase that is beginning, a great effort to achieve recovery and to devote ourselves to stimulating production and productivity, investment, and exports.

Panamanian workers and businessmen do not determine the speed of the world's progress. A country cannot whimsically determine its economy in a changing world, nor can it cling to obsolete economic structures out of pure fancy. If the world has changed, we have to adapt ourselves to these changes in order to do and produce what this change in the world economy demands. We will only be able to get ahead in this way. We have to do more and work more if we are interested in getting more benefits. We have to work better and be more productive if we want to have better living conditions.

In a climate of recession and economic difficulties, the public sector has been spending less than in 1983 and private investors feel inhibited. This is the result of a very delicate operation to refinance foreign obligations. This imposes strict limitations on the handling of public finances and calls for specific measures that will reinstill in the private sector the confidence needed to accept equally sacrifice and benefits that this difficult situation imposes on labor and capital.

The situation of our public finances is very difficult. We are going to reorganize our public finances and stimulate the business sector to fully contribute to its social function through profitable investments. We have to create the climate where all producers, businessmen, workers, and professionals can produce mroe when stimulated and oriented by the state through a consistent policy. This climate must be such that this sector can concentrate all it ability and resources to incorporate the poverty-stricken into the Panamanian society and development. We must get more revenue, watch public expenses more closely eliminate waste and corruption, and pay our debt with which, we must admit, we have done a great deal. In addition, serious mistakes have been made that should serve as lessons. We will learn from the past and continue to move forward based on the positive inheritance we are now receiving.

Fellow citizens: We know that we are not starting from scratch. We know that our situation is not as difficult as that of other Latin American countries. The physical and institutional infrastructure and the human resources that we have accumulated through the public debt must be maintained, improved, and fully used. Despite negative factors and crisis, our country has made very important strides that enable us to successfully continue the new tasks that we have to face now.

We have advanced in the fields of health, education, housing, sanitation, electrification, communications, roads, and the formation of human resources and institutional organizations that enable us to move more vigorously toward the new stages of national development. It is now necessary for all of us to commit ourselves to attain the true, overall development by first reactivating our economic growth. This genuine aspiration will require from every indivdual and group an improvement in their abilities and the strengthening of their determination to produce more. Sacrifice will be demanded from all in all fields, as well as a firm determination to work.

During this crusade, I will continue preaching with my examples. I hereby pledge to make sacrifices whenever I ask for sacrifices. I pledge to work and will demand that others work, too. I will commit my integrity and will demand integrity, but we will also gladly share our achievements as our problems are being solved. [applause]

I ask you to make a commitment, a pact: Let's walk together toward a new destiny. Let's build a society of peace and plenty with the cooperation of all for the benefit of all. Beginning today, we will effect constructive changes and will make good the promise we made during our electoral campaign. For this, I ask all Panamanians to work, be patient, persevering, and tenacious. I ask for willingness and faith so that all of us can tread the path toward recovery together.

We have the moral integrity, energy, and strength to struggle. This we have demonstrated in the past and we will demonstrate it again in this crucial moment. Thus, we are ready for the struggle. During the next few years, we will undertake difficult and complex tasks, but their completion will be edifying and will compensate our efforts as Panamanians. [applause]

The path we will follow will be that of an economic and social pact involving all of Panama's responsible strata and groups. We ask private enterprise to invest in our country's present and future. We invite the workers and employers to realize that efficient production is the only way to guarantee the survival of a stable and prosperous society and greater generation of jobs.

We demand honesty, creativity, and a very special sense of service and peace in these difficult times from public administration. We urge those who can give more to give more so those who have less may receive. We ask those who demand a comfortable life to reduce their aspirations so all of us may live in peace. To do so, we must maintain a serene and balanced attitude, seek further understanding among the parties involved in production activities, seek further understanding among the parties involved in production activities, and establish a consistent economic policy, leading to greater production and, definitely, more jobs for Panamanians.

We must be realistic and honest and not squander our economic and financial resources through adventures, improvisation, or programs aimed at satisfying some people's ego or to enrich those who feel that an unlawful increase in their personal wealth is legal. We will most strongly fight those who promote corruption and will most rigorously punish those guilty of crimes against state property because we must have sacred respect for the property of all Panamanians. [applause]

In order for us to regain confidence and to recover rapidly, public administration, as well as the attitude and behavior of many public servants, must change. Our country demands that public administration be modernized and that it be an example of efficiency and honesty. We Panamanians want it to rise up and become one of the leading moving forces of overall development. Public servants, protected by the scientifically-devised career service we have promised, will be at the service of our citizens without discrimination of preference and will serve the users of their services, who pay for them, efficiently and promptly. [applause] The merits of public officials will be recognized, under the knowledge that most of them are honest public servants. [applause]

The deep sense of responsibility and the humane and solidaristic attitude of the Panamanian people lead us to continue contributing to the solution of the tragic Central American conflict. A final agreement, sponsored by the Contadora Group, is unpostponable and, in our search for its conclusion and enforcement, we will fervently appeal to the countries that are directly involved in the conflict and to those that can help achieve a lasting peace. Our attitude toward the international community is one of friendship, mutual respect, and peace.

We recognize the responsibility represented by our function as a [country of] passage and the operation of the Panama Canal in particular. We realize that it is important to keep this means of communications rendering an efficient and safe service to international navigation and transportation. However, we must remember that the best guarantee that can be given to the users of the interoceanic waterway and of the international services rendered by Panama is the existence of a healthy, prosperous, and tranquil people who feel justly remunerated for their work and for the exploitation of our geographic position, which is our most valuable natural resource.

We will conscientiously respect our international commitments and agreements and will expect the states that compose the international community to do the same, especially the United States of America with respect to the Torrijos-Carter treaties on the Panama Canal and its neutrality.

The whole of Latin America is at a crossroads. Within the global economic situation, Latin America is undergoing a difficult situation as a result of its foreign debt and economic stagnation. Latin America has been making an economic adjustment amid economic recession, which entails a high social cost.

It is time now for Latin America to achieve at least some economic progress in order to meet the needs of its people and make adjustments that will lead us toward economic growth. To do so, we need the understanding of the international community, the understanding of the industrialized countries, and the understanding of the international financial community. An improvement in Latin America will not only be good for Latin America but for the industrialized countries and the international community as well. [applause]

We are hereby calling for a permanent and innovative accord among the three parties involved in the general economic problem so that we in Latin America may have the possibility of asserting that we are capable because our people are ready to participate more in world development and because we know that we have the historic responsibility of assuming this function as Latin Americans, each in his own country, and all working together. We want to do this while cooperating with the rest of the world in a positive and constructive way. [applause]

Fellow countrymen: Panama is facing a crossroads. This is a moment for big decisions. We know that we are in a crisis and that we are facing a dilemma. We can continue on the path of division, diatribe, bitterness, and pessimism. This would take us to defeat and desperation. However, we have an option. We know deep in our hearts that there is another road: that of democratic consolidation, with different opinions, with social agreements, with hopes that each will do his part and enjoy his rights and with the conviction that we can make it together, with the participation of all the Panamanians. [applause]

We must prepare ourselves to take advantage of the opportunities ahead of us. We must gain inspiration from our history and strengthen our spirit with the best traditions, values, and customs of our people who are a good and noble people. [applause] Let's be inspired by the forefathers of our nation. Let's learn from their experiences and their vision. Let's remember Tomas Herrera and Justo Arosemena, who lived this past century; and Panamanians of this century such as Belisario Porras, Harmodio Arias, and Omar Torrijos Herrera, that great leader we will keep in our hearts. [applause and shouts of "Omar, Omar"]

Those were men who at difficult moments represented the permanent values of Panama and guided our people with a high sense of dignity and patriotism. Let's gain strength by remembering the founders of the Republic, symbolized by Manuel Amador Guerrero, the first of the heads of states who preceded me in this post I have the honor and responsibility of assuming today.

The gains of the generational struggle of Omar Torrijos do not allow us to stop and celebrate. The Panama Canal of the year 2000 gives us little time to shake off pettiness and to overcome the obstacles that remain on the road to gain awareness as a mature people capable of deciding on and directing their own future.

I urge all my ministers, ambassadors, and all other officials, including the most humble corregidor from the most remote town, and all the Panamanian people to pickup the flag today and to go forward. [applause]

My welcome to the heads of state and government of friendly nations who honor us with their presence, to the dignitaries of foreign delegations, the representatives of the world news media, and our special guests represents a commitment. This is the welcome of a chief of state of a country going through a critical phase. My commitment is that I will do all I can so that some day you may say: I was there the day when the Panamanian people and their government joined forces to pull up a country that was having problems, that was surrounded by danger and besieged by difficulties.

I was there when the crusade for the final consolidation of the Panamanian nation began. [applause] At the moment when the Panamanian people, faced with a crisis, said: We trust in ourselves and in the results of our efforts. I ask the leaders and the rank and file of the political parties and forces that made it possible for me to wear today the sash with the three colors of Panama over my heart to accept our victory as a call to a struggle for something that is greater and more noble than ourselves, than our personal aspirations, so that one day we may all say: I did my part for the construction of an honorable, independent, and prosperous fatherland.

We of the National Democratic Union and particularly of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, [applause] have taken up Omar Torrijos' legacy of seeking the improvement of the dispossessed by bringing about their participation, while respecting their dignity, and of consolidating our national independence. Now, in this new phase, we will do so in full democracy, united with other political forces that share our objectives, with a realistic idea of the difficult times that we are experiencing. We do so while inviting all Panamanians to participate in this effort. I appeal to those who opposed me to join me in carrying out a concerted opposition to unemployment, the housing shortage, hunger [applause] ignorance and pettiness, intolerance and apathy, desperation and backwardness, to constructive [as heard] defense of democratic institutions, so that some day, they will be able to say: I contributed, with patriotic vigilance and with timely criticism, to the establishment of a stable and true democracy in Panama. [applause]

The struggle that lies ahead is binding on all of us and is the responsibility of all. I am here because I have demonstrated by confidence that there is no crisis that the Panamanian people cannot solve by joining forces. [applause]

This day, to me, more than a trimphant culmination, is an occasion to make an urgent and fervent appeal to the forces of the Panamanian people's soul. Let us begin a new agreement to coexist, to allow our children to say tomorrow that we were able to save the country from the dangers that loomed over it and that together we placed it on the path toward a better future. [applause]

Panamanians are not halted by crisis. Panamanian men and women accept challenges with valor, courage and determination. Our people, who proclaimed their right to independence and reaffirmed their sovereignty all around the world, will not diminsh themselves with useless and sterile internal strife in the face of the crisis that we are currently experiencing. [applause] To the contrary, my Panamanian spirit tells me that we are going to consolidate democracy and resume the path of overall development. Our people are going to meet the challenge. Our people are going to rise up and face up to the crisis to build a Panama of the present and the future. Let us then gather together all the Panamanian nation's vital forces to decide together what direction we want to take, what we want to achieve, and what we want to leave to our children. We will do this with respect. We will do it by listening to everyone. We will do it with honesty, perseverance, humility, valor and with faith and hope. Let us all accept our quota of sacrifice in order to reap our portion of the harvest of our common effort. There will undoubtedly be obstacles, doubts, sacrifices, and quarrels, but together we will achieve victory. Together, we will make it possible for everyone who was here today to be able to say to his children with pride that he had the privilege of seeing the new nation of 2000 rise up and that it began on 11 October 1984, with all Panamanians working together. [applause]

With the help of God and by our efforts, we will build the fatherland of the future and it will not only be edifying, it will fill us with happiness. Thank you very much. [applause]

President Swears In Cabinet

PY111953 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1916 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Panama, 11 Oct (EFE) -- Nicolas Ardito Barletta, the new Panamanian president, today swore in the 12 ministers that make up his government's cabinet.

After the swearing-in ceremonies of Ardito Barletta and the Republic's two vice presidents, Eric Arturo del Valle and Roderick Esquivel, at the Atlapa Convention Palace, the new chief of state presided over the swearing-in ceremony of his cabinet at Government House. Ardito Barletta has insisted that "national conciliation" and the recovery of the Panamanian economy will be the main objectives of his government.

The cabinet, which is made up of 12 portfolios, has a technocratic profile, according to political observers, although the main political parties of the coalition that supported Ardito Barletta in the 6 May elections are represented in the cabinet.

Following are the names of Ardito Barletta's ministers:

Foreign relations	Fernando Cardoza
Presidency	Jose Agustin Espino
Agricultural development	Ariel Barnet
Education	Manuel Solis Palma
Commerce and industry	Jose Bernardo Cardenas
Finance and treasury	Menalco Solis
Public works	Bernardo Lopez Fabrega
Health	Carlos Brandaris
Labor and social welfare	Luis Anderson
Housing	David Samudio
Planning and economic policy	Ricarte Vasquez
Government and justice	Carlos de Sedas

Holds Press Conference

PA112330 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2122 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta press conference with local and foreign correspondents in the auditorium of the Presidential Palace on 11 October -- live]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] I will ask about Contadora. When you were sworn in this morning as the new president of Panama, you said that a final agreement for peace, through Contadora, cannot be postponed. Does this mean that if Contadora fails there would be no other, similar instrument to achieve peace in Central America and that this can only be done through Contadora?

[Ardito Barletta] I would not be so categorical on any aspect. First of all, I do not believe a postponement would mean failure. What I meant was that we are facing a decisive moment and that we are so near a possible agreement that it would be best for all parties involved to continue negotiating with the support of the Contadora countries. I believe that Contadora is good and has proven its usefulness. It should continue. We support it and will continue to participate in it.

[CNN correspondent -- name indistinct] Your political opposition has been [word indistinct] for sponsoring violence in the streets. How do you intend to keep the peace during your presidency in Panama?

[Ardito Barletta -- in Spanish] Do you want me to answer in Spanish or English?

[CNN correspondent] English, please.

[Ardito Barletta] I don't think that you can say that there has been much violence in the streets of Panama over the last 5 months. You are referring to the unfortunate incident that took place 48 hours ago. I was not president then, I had no authority of any kind then. That incident took place after a peaceful gathering which some elements of the opposition carried out. It was rather a small gathering by any standards. Apparently, from what I understand, they decided to keep something like 200 people posted at some places that could represent some security problem, given the fact that we had several heads of state visiting Panama at the present time, the previous government of President Illueca took some actions. I think the whole thing is unfortunate.

My policy since I have won the presidency, and I will continue it now, has been one of national reconciliation. As I expressed in my speech this morning, I think what is critical for a country is to realize the gravity of our problems in the economic area, the tremendous importance of our putting in practice a democratic system as effectively as possible, and this requires that all Panamanians work together constructively, intelligently, respectfully, so we may resolve our problems. And my policy will remain one of seeking national reconciliation by talking with all groups, with everybody, in searching honestly for the solutions to our problems. I think that dialogue beats any other kind of communication.

[Norma Nunez] Mr President, this morning U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz criticized your inaugural speech but refused to answer questions on Latin American or comment on the (?statement) by President Illueca regarding Law 96-70. Will your government continue to denounce Law 96-70, which is considered an illegal instrument and which harms the national sovereignty, or will it continue with this dialogue with the deaf as a confirmation of this morning's attitude on the part of the highest representative of the U.S. Government and your government that has just begun?

[Ardito Barletta] I believe that instead of denouncing, we must talk and negotiate on a constructive basis. Since the day that I visited the United States, as a guest of President Reagan, I have been talking with them on this matter, and what I have heard from them allows me to have some guarded optimism that this matter can be discussed properly.

However, you must remember that the United States is preparing for an election, and this means that it will not be until after November that matters such as this will be discussed. However, the private talks have been positive, and after November, when we know who the new president of the United States will be, we will continue to broach the matter with greater intensity.

[Flores] (Gonzalo Flores) of Radio Monumental of Costa Rica. During the recent San Jose conference [of EEC, Central American, and Contadora ministers] I spoke with outgoing Foreign Minsiter Ortega, and he said that Panama would consider forming part of the Central American region not only geographically but also through the CACM, because if it does not do so it cannot benefit from the agreements established in the San Jose conference. Is your government actively considering this? If so, what repercussions would this have on the Contadora Group?

[Ardito Barletta] Panama has traditionally believed that formal participation in the CACM is not advisable.

However, wishing to strengthen our economic ties with Central America, we have signed bilateral free trade agreements with each of the Central American countries. These have been in effect for some years, sometimes with advantageous results for Panama and sometimes with disadvantageous results. Our interest in cooperating with Central America is genuine, as we have shown through the Contadora Group. Nevertheless, we do not believe that Panama will have to become a CACM member to participate in the development of cooperation between Europe, Central America, and Panama. The essential thing is the ties of cooperation that do not necessarily have to be of economic benefit to Panama.

[(Lizano)] (Simon Lizano) of LA NACION of Costa Rica. Costa Rica, Guatemala, and El Salvador have specifically expressed objections to the verification and control aspects of the Contodara Document. Apparently the document is lacking in these aspects. What position will your government adopt to fill that vacuum, as some countries are demanding? Meanwhile, other countries, specifically Nicaragua, do not share that view and have approved the document. Costa Rica's relations with Nicaragua have undergone a series of ups and downs while Panamanian relations have been very stable. What are your plans for relations with Costa Rica?

[Ardito Barletta] In Panama we feel special affection for Costa Rica, its people, culture, and everything that it represents. You can be sure that Panaman's relations with Costa Rica will be very close and positive, with cooperation as a demonstration to the world what two good neighbors can do for their mutual benefit. I have spoken with President Monge, who is my good friend, regarding several aspects of possible additional cooperation between our countries. We are interested in Costa Rica's democratic stability. It is essential for us. We are interested in Costa Rica's independence. We want Costa Rica to have the right to fully develop its national interests. Panama supports Costa Rica in all these aspects.

Regarding the Contadora agreement, if the differences that you mentioned still exist among them with regard to the preliminary agreement, our position is that they should sit down to resolve those differences to reach a total agreement. Our position is to cooperate with them so they will achieve this in a way that will be satisfactory to all parties.

[Carrasco] Lizeth Carrasco of LA PRENSA. There have been charges that Social Security Fund money was used in your political campaign. Will you continue the investigations on the theft [words indistinct]?

[Ardito Barletta] I do not have any information confirming that any state money was used in our political campaign. I had to work hard to obtain money for our political campaign, and fortunately we were able to obtain enough to cover most of our expenses. After the campaign, a private group held a dinner that helped us to pay off our campaign debts. I have said publicly that the Social Security scandal hurts the Panamanian people's national conscience, and I have requested publicly and privately that it be resolved as soon as possible in the Panamanian courts.

[Zamora] [Name indistinct] Zamora of DPA. There is a topic that is very important and in which you have a direct link: the foreign debt. You were vice president of the World Bank for Latin America. [Words indistinct] with regard to policy. Since you were vice president of the World Bank and are now the president of a Third World country that is also in debt, what will be the government policies? Will they be established through a direct relationship with the World Bank or will they form part of the club of debtor countries?

[Ardito Barletta] Panama will continue to handle the servicing of its foreign debt directly with its creditors, as we have been satisfactorily doing. Panama shares the idea that solidarity among the Latin American countries could bring about positive results for our countries. I agree that, first of all, each country has to handle its foreign debt problems because the circumstances of each country are different. Secondly, through cooperation among us, as was already outlined in the meeting in Cartagena some months ago, we can constructively negotiate at the international level to improve the existing framework in which the negotiations of our foreign debts are undertaken so as to improve the terms or the interest rates of the debts. Therefore, I think that this double action, each handling their own problems because their circumstances are different and with solidarity and cooperation, negotiating to improve the framework, can help us in this field.

[Contreras -- in English] Joe Contreras of NEWSWEEK. Mr President, I wanted to ask you whether you were glad to see the School of the Americas shut down at the end of September and whether you consider that now a moot issue or whether there is any chance that it conceivably could be reopened under your term?

[Ardito Barletta -- in English] The School of the Americas, as you know, was closed a few weeks ago as a result of the Torrijos-Carter Panama Canal Treaties. That is a closed issue. I think I have nothing to add to it.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ ON MILITARY ADVISERS' WITHDRAWAL

PA120143 Paris AFP in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Panama City, 11 Oct (AFP) -- Cuban Vice President [of the Councils of State and Ministers] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said today that his country will withdraw its military advisers from Nicaragua if the revised Contadora agreement is approved.

This document, which is now under the consideration of the five Central American countries and which should be signed on 15 October 1984 according to a preestablished agenda, includes measures to disarm and pacify the region.

"Cuba will fulfill its obligations, but we expect others to do likewise," Rodriguez stressed, alluding to the United States.

The Cuban leader, who is attending the presidential inauguration here, denied that Cuba has many advisers in Nicaragua, but reaffirmed that these will be withdrawn when the document is signed. So far, the document has been fully accepted only by Nicaragua.

Regarding the resumption of diplomatic relations with Colombia, he said that this is part of a (?process on which) "we are working," after revealing that he had met here with the president of that country, Belisario Betancur.

Rodriguez said that he and the Colombian president reviewed Latin American problems, especially those concerning Central America, in order to find negotiated solutions.

NICARAGUA'S ARTURO NOT TO MEET RAMIREZ

PA111707 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Nicaraguan opposition leader Arturo Cruz, who arrived in Panama City today, said that there is no possibility of a meeting with Sandinist government leader Sergio Ramirez Mercado in this meeting.

Cruz said that the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board cannot participate in the 4 November elections because the necessary democratic guarantees do not exist.

Cruz, who was nominated as the presidential candidate for the Coordinating Board, which did not register for the elections, expressed surprise over the remarks by Sandinist Commander Bayardo Arce who said that the talks held in Rio de Janeiro had failed. Cruz said that a draft agreement was reached there that contained the conditions proposed by the Coordinating Board.

[Begin Cruz recording] We have exhausted our efforts. We are accused of trying to discredit the elections and thus of contributing to the war. This is totally false. On the contrary, we believe that one can achieve peace through democracy. That is what we have been seeking when we demand conditions for the elections such as absolute freedom to choose and equal treatment for all participants. [end recording]

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ DISCUSSES UPCOMING ELECTIONS

PA111527 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, interviewed in Panama City by unidentified reporter; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Dr Ramirez, how does the Nicaraguan Government view the policies to be implemented by the government of Nicolas Ardito Barletta?

[Ramirez] This is the culmination of a democratic process similar to the one we are having in Nicaragua with the elections. A new government is taking power. Many Latin American governments have come to witness this change of government. In Nicaragua, we are also seeing the culmination of an electoral process and in January expect to install a government that will be the result of the will of the people as expressed at the polls.

[Reporter] What could happen if the other Central American countries do not sign the Contadora Document?

[Ramirez] As we have said before, the situation would be complicated and become serious. The possibility of increased violence would be greater. However, in my meeting today with President Betancur, he told me that he is very optimistic about the Central American countries' accepting the revised Contadora Document exactly as it has been presented by the four Contadora Group countries.

We want to share in this optimism, because acceptance would represent the beginning of a serious possibility for peace in the region. We are cautiously optimistic that common sense will prevail and that the document will be signed. However, we must always be prepared for the worst since the U.S. Government wants to obstruct the signing of the document because the document does not serve its interests. We must be prepared for that negative situation. We have said, and Commander Daniel Ortega warned about it at the UN General Assembly, that this situation could result in a direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua. The possibility exists, and we are prepared to face such a situation. We are making all kinds of political and diplomatic efforts so that such a situation does not arise, but if it does, the Nicaraguan people will know how to face it.

[Reporter] Dr Ramirez, are you scheduled to meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz as the international news media have reported?

[Ramirez] No meeting with Mr Shultz has been scheduled here. This evening I held a lengthy meeting with President Belisario Betancur. We discussed the Central American political situation. As you know, President Betancur is to mediate in the dialogue between the FMLN-FDR and the Salvadoran Government. He commented on the work he has been doing and we talked about peace in Central America, especially about the possibility of the Contadora Document being accepted soon.

Our program includes meetings with other leaders who are here for the presidential inauguration. We will be meeting with President Ardito Barletta after the presidential inauguration and with other Latin American leaders and we will meet with President Betancur again.

JOB SECURITY FOR GOVERNMENT WORKERS ESTABLISHED

PA110427 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Government workers with at least 2 consecutive years of service and proven honesty, competence, loyalty, and morality will benefit from job security and can only be dismissed with justified cause, a decree signed this afternoon by President Jorge Illueca and Planning Minister Hector Alexander states.

In another action by the executive branch, it has been announced that 12 October will be a work day throughout the national territory. This is a result of the repeal of Article 2 of Law 29 of 23 August 1977. The Legislation Council indicated that the repeal goes into effect as soon as the law is promulgated. The law signed this afternoon by President Jorge Illueca and Government and Justice Minister Rodolfo Chiari. Therefore, 12 October 1984 is a work day.

BELIZE

PRICE TO ATTEND ARDITO BARLETTA INAUGURATION

FL110136 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr George Price, today left the country en route to Panama City to attend the inauguration of the new president of Panama, Mr Nicolas Ardito Barletta. During the prime minister's absence, the minister of natural resources, Mr Florencio Marin, will be acting on behalf of the prime minister.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT REJECTS FOREIGN MEDIATION IN DIALOGUE

PA112045 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1942 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Government "will not accept foreign mediation" in its dialogue with the guerrilla leaders according to a communqiue released today by the presidency's Information Secretariat.

President Duarte has proposed a dialogue to the Salvadoran guerrilla leaders. The dialogue is to be held in the town of La Palma, Chalatenango Department, on 15 October. The rebels have accepted his proposal and asked President Betancur to serve as an intermediary. According to the communique, "in an effort to deinternationalize the Salvadoran conflict and in view of the good offices initially offered by Colombian President Dr Belisario Betancur, he and President Jose Napoleon Duarte decided during a telephone conversation to carry out efforts to deinternationalize the Salvadoran crisis." The document adds that this mutual agreement came about "because it was understood that this is a Salvadoran problem that must be resolved by the Salvadoran people." Betancur said yesterday in Panama, where he is attending the inauguration of that country's new president, Nicolas Ardito Barletta, that he will try to get Salvadorans "to resolve their problems among themselves." The Information Secretariat's communique states that President Duarte "thanked President Betancur in every way for his kind efforts, to be an intermediary between the guerrillas and the Salvadoran Government." The communique adds that the Colombian president was informed yesterday that in the absence of Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas and of Episcopal Conference President Marco Rene Revelo, the Salvadoran Catholic Church will act as an intermediary in the dialogue through Gregorio Rosas Chavez, the auxiliary bishop of San Salvador. Rivera y Damas and Revelo are currently in the Dominican Republic awaiting the visit of Pope John Paul II, who will meet with the bishops in the Latin American Episcopal Council (CELAM), church sources have announced.

FDR Leaders on Dialogue

PA112214 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 84

[FDR leaders Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, Mario Aguinada, and Ruben Zamora telephone interview from Panama City, by unidentified reporter -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] We will first turn the microphone over to Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, who will inform us about the situation that has resulted from the dialogue proposal made by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Greetings to YSU. Go ahead, Dr Ungo.

[Ungo] We replied immediately to the proposal by engineer Duarte that we hold a meeting in the city of La Palma on Monday, despite the fact that we were given such short notice. We then proposed to [Colombian] President Belisario Betancur that, in view of his experience and moral authority in this kind of initiative, he lend his offices to arrange the practical and specific details that would make the meeting not a circus, but a serious and real dialogue. President Betancur agreed and immediately began to make the arrangements. Yesterday we learned that President Duarte had decided to reject any kind of intervention by foreigners in this matter, even though President Duarte himself had made the proposal in the top international, not national forum, the United Nations, and despite the fact that he made his comments along with [a la par de] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who is not Salvadoran.

We believe that he who sets the goal should supply the means, and we are noting with concern that Duarte does not want the FDR leaders to be present in El Salvador. From the beginning we have said that if one wants to resolve the Salvadoran conflict, which is a political-military conflict, the indivisible presence of our two fronts, the political and the military fronts, would be required. It would seem that engineer Duarte does not wish to accept our suggestion that he be accompanied by some of the officials of the Armed Forces High Command, because he maintains that he is both commander in chief of the Armed Forces and president of the Republic. That is not the case on our side. In our case, an alliance is necessary to reach political agreements, because the FMLN commanders cannot reach such agreements without the participation of the FDR, and vice versa.

We were very surprised by the fact that Duarte had decided unilaterally that Msgr Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, would serve as intermediary. We were surprised because both Msgr Rivera y Damas and Msgr Revelo, who is the president of the Episcopal Conference, are outside of El Salvador. We have attempted to reach them to learn what answers and possible agreements could be reached with President Duarte to formalize and carry out the meeting, including arrangements for our presence in the country, in our land. The response has been silence, as if he did not want this dialogue to take place.

That is the information that we want to convey to the Salvadoran people. We want to express our readiness to participate in the dialogue, and we hope that President Duarte assumes his due responsibility to make this possible, so that his proposal will not be a mockery of the international community and all the Salvadoran people. Our company, Dr Ruben Zamora, is also present here, and I would like him to also have a chance to express his opinion.

[Reporter] Of course. Will you put him on the phone?

[Ungo] Of course. Thank you very much.

[Reporter] Dr Zamora, a few minutes ago, Dr Ungo said that President Duarte does not want the participation of President Belisario Betancur. I remember that this morning, a few minutes ago, YSU was told that Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez would take responsibility for the series of negotiations that could take place. We would like you to explain to us just how much consideration is being given to the possibility of how the FDR and the FMLN leaders will enter the country. I imagine that there would be some difficulty involved. We would like you to explain.

[Zamora] Yes, I would like to point out something first, and that is that as of this moment, we have not been contacted by Msgr Rosas Chavez.

President Duarte already has our specific proposal regarding the procedures to see that the meeting on the 15th contributes to finding peace by political means. However, we have not been contacted by the Salvadoran Government, or by Msgr Rosas Chavez in his capacity as an intermediary. That is why we were very surprised by Duarte's statement yesterday that Msgr Rosas Chavez was already in contact with us. That is not true. Second, the leadership of the FDR, as well as that of the FMLN, will be present at the meeting on the 15th. We want to participate, to attend the meeting, and to contribute to the search for the peace that all Salvadorans desire. The only thing that we ask is that Napoleon Duarte's government not hinder the possibility of beginning the dialogue. That is our position.

[Reporter] I understand that you are abroad; what measures will you take to enter the country? Will you ask for the president's authorization to enter the country?

[Zamora] Naturally, that is Napoleon Duarte's responsibility. He must give us the necessary guarantees so that the FDR leaders coming to the country for the 15 October meeting in La Palma will be provided with the necessary security. We want to take a step forward toward peace and understanding among all Salvadorans, not a step to increase the tragedy which has already cost the lives of 50,000 Salvadorans.

[Reporter] In addition, Dr Zamora, yesterday a fellow reporter from our news department went to La Palma and noticed the guerrilla groups' presence throughout the area. How will you pull out the guerrilla groups from the zone?

[Zamora] This is precisely why we have to reach an agreement prior to the meeting regarding these measures. We have made a specific proposal: The zone around La Palma must be demilitarized within a radius of 10 km, so that the government and the FMLN-FDR feel there is the necessary security and guarantees to participate in an effective dialogue. The problem is that Duarte's government has remained silent, and this precludes reaching the agreements that we want before participating in the meeting. We are here in Panama City, waiting for Napoleon Duarte's response to our specific proposals on these measures. We will continue to wait here, because we believe in the need to participate in a dialogue to negotiate a political solution to the problem.

[Reporter] Regarding this topic, and since Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez will participate in the dialogue, do you wish to issue a call to the church to step up the negotiations?

[Zamora] Look, we suspect that Duarte is trying to use the church so that he does not have to adopt the necessary measures to hold the dialogue. The responsibility for this dialogue lies basically with Duarte and us. We have taken specific steps and sought an intermediary; the intermediary is ready to act accordingly and has the necessary experience. The intermediary has conveyed our proposals to Duarte's government. We will not accept Duarte's excuse or plans to use the Catholic Church.

[Reporter] If this dialogue is not held because of Duarte's negligence, what would be your role at the international level?

[Zamora] Things would be quite clear to the world regarding our role, as it has been for 3 years while we have been insisting on the need to hold a dialogue and seek a political solution. I believe all the world and, this is the most important thing, the Salvadoran people would know that they were being mocked. The people would know that a dialogue was proposed and Duarte failed to take the necessary steps to make this a reality. I think that the people have suffered enough; they have seen too many deaths and withstood to much torture to endure another insult.

We will not let this happen; we are ready to come to La Palma on Monday and start a specific discussion on specific topics to achieve specific solutions to achieve peace with justice and dignity for our people.

[Reporter] President Duarte recently said, during an interview with YSU, that all the Salvadoran people could attend this dialogue in La Palma if they carry a white flag and wear white clothes. How can Duarte guarantee that the guerrillas will accept this if the FMLN still controls that zone?

[Zamora] We have no objection to this, and we will never adopt any measure against the people. Quite the contrary, our proposals for 3 years have advocated a dialogue and negotiations, because this is the Salvadoran people's wish. However, we are concerned about something and we wish to state this clearly. The people's presence is important, but it is also important to guarantee that we will be able to sit down and seriously negotiate in La Palma on 15 October, to begin discussing specific things between the government and the FMLN. Therefore, it is necessary to reach specific agreements about the procedures to be followed before we attend the meeting on Monday. That is why we have proposed an intermediary, and that is why we have sent the government a specific proposal about this. Therefore, we are surprised by the Napoleon Duarte government's negligence.

[Reporter] We continue with our interview, and we now have Dr Mario Aguinada Carranza, who will give us his personal views about the latest developments regarding the 15 October meeting. Please proceed, Doctor.

[Aguinada] First of all I want to congratulate YSU for the magnificent job it is doing in making known these developments, which are of so much interest to the Salvadoran people. I refer to the problem of peace and peaceful coexistence between Salvadorans.

[Reporter] Mr Aguinada: Are you willing to attend the meeting set for Monday if the church, which is mediating your entry to El Salvador, succeeds in bringing you to the country?

[Aguinada] We have already said that we will be in La Palma on 15 October at 1000. My agreement to attend that meeting is known worldwide. Of course the invitation took us by surprise. Five months ago we proposed to President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who was then the president-elect, that talks begin. We were taking him at his word. During his presidential campaign he pledged to begin talks between the conflicting parties as soon as he assumed office. Trusting his good faith we wrote him a personal letter which Salvador Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas forwarded to him. We said that we were willing to hold talks and proposed to begin them. After that the Rev Jesse Jackson, who went to see President Duarte accompanied by my representative, reiterated to him that we were willing to agree to a cease-fire that would be maintained for the duration of the talks. Costa Rica's President Monge also showed interest in the talks. He offered to mediate the beginning of the talks.

Therefore, after many months had gone by and prestigious persons had made efforts to begin the talks, we were surprised by President Duarte's invitation. He did not advise us in advance that he would make it. Also, the proposal for talks that he made at the United Nations did not give any specifics; for example, the site of the meeting. I want to tell the Salvadoran people that at this point we still don't know if we will meet at La Palma's soccer stadium, at a school, at the public market, or on a street corner. Those details, which are necessary before any serious dialogue can begin, have not been specified.

We are trying to arrange these things through President Betancur. We are interested in working through church officials who President Duarte has said can mediate.

I repeat: We are willing to go, and not alone. I would like to send a message through YSU to Msgr Rosas: We are waiting for him to finalize arrangements to carry out the talks. We know that Msgr Rivera y Damas is in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, and that therefore he will not be able to carry out this task which President Duarte asked of him. However, we believe that Msgr Rosas Chavez can. Therefore, we would like him to contact us to finalize arrangements.

[Reporter] Very well, sir. Would you like to send the Salvadoran people a message in view of the key role that you will play in this dialogue that will take place on 15 October?

[Aguinada] Thank you. First I must say that the FMLN-FDR is and has been interested in solving the Salvadoran conflict through peaceful means. We repeat this. It is a commitment to the Salvadoran people. Also, we want to add that we are willing to hold talks anywhere. The people must demand from both parties involved in the talks that we maintain a serious attitude. It is important that the Salvadoran people demand that both parties be responsible so that the dialogue may lead to what Salvadorans really want: peace and harmony.

VENCEREMOS ON SHULTZ' VISIT, AMBUSHES

PA111306 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The gringos are concerned about the Salvadoran Army's situation. George Shultz is coming to El Salvador again, at a time when the puppet Army is being constantly besieged and FMLN rebel forces are dealing sharp blows on our war fronts and seriously weakening its forces. The antipatriotic puppet Army has been supplying the dead in this war for the past 3 months. The eight U.S. colonels are worried about the increased strength of the guerrillas' blows to the moving or stationary troops of the genocidal Army. Here is a military report:

On 8 October, guerrillas ambushed a unit of the 5th Infantry Brigade that was patrolling the area near Las Pozas Canton, on the road to Tecoluca, in San Vicente Department. The enemy sustained five casualties in this action. On 9 October rebel units staged two ambushes on 5th Infantry Brigade troops, leaving nine dead. The ambushes took place at the (Amapulapa) turnoff of the Tecoluca-San Vicente road. The gringo Shultz is reportedly coming to El Salvador to tell Duarte what to say, think, and plan. However, he is surely coming to reprimand the High Command for its ineffective operations and for the weakening blows the FMLN has dealt the genocidal troops that serve the oligarchy.

NICARAGUA

FIVE PARTIES TO ATTEND 'POLITICAL SUMMIT'

PA051456 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Five of the political parties that have registered to participate in the electoral fray have confirmed that they will take part tomorrow in a political summit as a step prior to a national dialogue to seek solutions to the country's problems.

Political sources said that the summit will serve to determine the economic, political, and military topics to be discussed in a future national dialogue in which private businessmen, the Catholic Church, and other Nicaraguan social sectors will be asked to participate. The same sources said that, in view of the imminence of direct U.S. intervention, a meeting of all political, social, and religous sectors is urgently required to find a civic solution to the nation's problems.

The parties that have confirmed their participation in the summit are: Independent Liberal Party, PLI; Popular Social Christian Party; Nicaraguan Socialist Party; Communist Party of Nicaragua; and the Peoples Action Movement. The FSLN has not officially answered the invitation it received from the five parties last week to participate in the meeting. Another opposition sector called the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, which is illegal, according to the electoral law, was this afternoon considering the possibility of attending the meeting as a guest.

The parties that make up the ultrarightist bloc have been asking the Sandinist government for a national dialogue that would include the counterrevolutionary chieftains in order to achieve reconciliation among all Nicaraguans. The Democratic Conservative Party, which will participate in the elections in November, announced today its decision not to participate in the political summit because of ideological differences with the PLI. It noted, however, that it does not disapprove of this activity if the objective is to solve the (?nation's) problems.

Political Debates

PA061735 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Oct 84

["Political Debates" program with vice presidential candidates Constantino Pereira of the Independent Liberal Party, PLI; and Sergio Ramirez Mercado of the FSLN, sponsored by the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists, UPN, in Managua; moderator not idenfitied -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] If your party wins the elections, how does it plan to govern Nicaragua? We would like to know in what way would it seek peace?

[Ramirez] Well, we are going to continue with the policy we have been implementing to consolidate peace in Nicaragua. We are consolidating peace although we are in a war which involves the whole nation against a merciless aggression carried out by the most powerful nation in the world, which unjustly attacks a small and weak country which has been trying to consolidate its independence and does not represent a threat to what the United States believes is its hegemonic rights in Central America. We have said that those hegemonic rights can be claimed outside our border, but never in our territory, because we have earned the patriotic right to be independent. We will continue making our peace efforts in a responsible manner at international forums, in the Contadora Group, where we think we have a definite opportunity by signing the Contadora Group plan to obtain peace in the region and in Nicaragua. We also believe it is possible to obtain peace through bilateral talks with the United States and by dynamic action, which we are conducting at this moment at the United Nations; at the World Parliament [words indistinct]; and at the meeting that just ended in San Jose, Costa Rica, with the participation of the EEC. We will go wherever we feel we can promote peace for the Sandinist people's revolution. If we can spare our people's suffering and bloodshed for 1 day, 1 hour, 1 minute, we are going to continue to make these efforts. The main objective of the revolutionary government is to obtain peace, and we are going to do everything in our power to get it.

[Question] Constantino Pereira, what do you have to say about peace?

[Pereira] Undoubtedly the war situation has affected our peace. Each day the war situation is increasing and the military equipment is more destructive. We are participating in a war that will only take us to a dead end. For the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, the quickest and best way to obtain peace is to have a national consensus with the participation of all political parties and groups in Nicaragua. But we are holding talks outside Nicaragua, conversations that should be among Nicaraguans. But the FSLN is holding direct talks with the United States, the strongest power on earth. The FSLN is holding unilateral talks and disregarding the will of Nicaraguans represented in the political parties.

I do not think we should ever hold talks with national guardsmen. But then I ask, is not the FSLN holding talks with the monster Reagan who is supplying arms to the men fighting the revolution?

Talks are necessary. I think the first thing we should do at this moment is to hold a national dialogue with all the political parties. This could be the beginning. I have said that it is hard, almost impossible, for one party to run the country. The most representative political forces should be called on to try to find the best way to run the country with the participation of all Nicaraguans. After we draft a new constitution, then we can call for truly free elections. But first, Nicaraguans must reach a consensus and with the participation of all the political parties, trade unions, and active groups, we should draft a sort of social contract that will give us peace for the next 60 years.

[Question] Constantino Pereira, if your party reaches power, how will it deal with the economic crisis affecting the population?

[Pereira] The economic crisis in Nicaragua is the result of a political crisis. It is a crisis caused by a lack of production [words indistinct] men fighting in the mountains who are not producing. There is poor distribution and we are producing less. There are some state mechanisms that are not working. The government has implemented a planning system as if Nicaragua were already a socialist country, in which no one participates, neither the political parties, the private enterprise sector, nor the cooperatives. In other words, the men that can make the country produce are not participating.

[Question] Ramirez, what do you have to say about this?

[Ramirez] Apparently Pereira is not talking about Nicaragua. He talks about a lack of confidence. This I have been listening to since the beginning of the revolution, when we still did not know if the country's former capitalists were going to have confidence in the revolution. I have heard that story before. One of the main factors contributing to the current situation is indeed the war, but there are also other factors. We received a country whose capital was destroyed by an earthquake; the liberation war also had a very high cost; $300 million were taken out of the country by those who left the country to follow Somoza and his henchmen; the reconstruction process has been difficult because the banks did not have any money; and now Reagan's war of aggression has already cost us over 3.5 billion cordobas. Prices in the international markets have dropped. If our exports were paid at 1980 prices, we would be receiving over $800 million for our products. The prices on our imports have almost doubled. Meanwhile, the destruction and the aggression against our meager resources continue.

For instance today, near La Concordia, the counterrevolution burned five tobacco warehouses. This represents 15 million cordobas or more which we must add to the long list of destruction and death.

If we talk about our economy and we do not mention these factors, we are not talking about Nicaragua, we could be talking about any other country's economy. Many Latin American countries have been hit by the international crisis, by the drop in prices in the international markets, the increase of the prices of fuels, of raw materials and of interest rates. Even with all these factors, you would not be talking about Nicaragua. I agree with Pereira, we do not have an economic crisis, what we have is a political crisis. If we solve the political crisis, we solve the economic crisis. How do we solve the political crisis? By defeating the aggressor, so that we can establish the foundations for peace for a healthy economy. That is why I took part in the revolution. To change Nicaragua in peace and not in war. That is the FSLN's plan for the future.

[Question] Our last topic in tonight's program is what kind of democracy do we want for Nicaragua. Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, would you like to talk about this?

[Ramirez] We have been trying to implement a democracy that functions with the people's participation. This is a right we won as revolutionaries. The proimperialist right, the right that does not want any type of revolution, that wants the return to the Somozist past, all it does is attack the instruments we are trying to implement on behalf of the people. When they refer to the Sandinist Defense Committees, CDS, they take a defensive attitude, somewhat ashamed to have to talk about the CDS. As a Sandinist leader, I am not ashamed to talk of the CDS which I consider instruments of the people's democracy in Nicaragua. Many times they refer to the CDS as if they were from Mars or invaders from who knows where, but not as the CDS that help in housing projects, that do community work, that participate in the literacy and health campaigns, and in the defense of the revolution. The CDS are important organizations for the defense of the country. Besides, the members of the CDS are Nicaraguans. If the FSLN wins the elections the CDS will continue as instruments of the people's democracy. My answer to the question is that we want a democracy that functions with the people's participation. A democracy in which after 4 November the people will continue participating through their institutions and the CDS are one of these privileged organizations.

[Question] What do you have to say about this Dr Pereira?

[Pereira] I believe that the democracy all Nicaraguans want to build in our country is based on three premises: a mixed economy, political pluralism, and nonalignment, an effective nonalignment. It is true. I agree with Ramirez when he says that democracy is not simply an electoral process. The PLI concurs with that. Democracy is a daily activity in which the people, through the various organizations they have created, can participate in the affairs of a country. To us this basically means self-determination of municipalities. An excessive centralization and the concentration of wealth in Managua cannot continue. [Words indistinct] let the municipalities make the decision with men freely elected and not handpicked. There is talk about the Sandinist Defense Committees. I believe that the idea and the structure should not be solely used, unfortunately, to report their neighbors but to make them development boards [words indistinct]. We agree on this. Of course, these groups, in which the people participate on an everyday basis, are needed.

However, we also need self-management, particularly in the people's enterprises. Joint management-worker run enterprises are needed within the rights of workers. This is even necessary in private enterprises. This is something that exists in other countries and should exist in Nicaragua, particularly because it is a country that claims to be revolutionary.

Therefore, we believe that the people's participation should also exist in unions, cooperatives, boards, and in the planning of programs, and not simply in a planning ministry but in the various municipal boards of this country's towns.

But it is also necessary to respect and protect the people's individuality. They must be protected against the state. Freedom must be recovered and political pluralism is needed must be preserved so that Nicaraguans can understand ourselves.

[Moderator] Thank you, Dr Pereira. Now, dear journalists, we have come to the second part of the political debate program in which you will participate. According to the procedure, we have a list of 12 reporters, 6 local and 6 from foreign news agencies. We wish to give each of you a chance to ask a question but we will proceed as time allows. The questions will be addressed to both candidates. In other words, this is not a press conference. [sentence indistinct] The first reporter we have here on the list is Joaquin Napoleon Pastora, an PLI delegate.

[Pastora] We have followed closely the two vice presidential candidates on two topics which are essential: economy and peace. Supply depends on the economy. (?Life) depends on peace. There is a crisis in these two aspects in Nicaragua right now. We believe that both candidates have been very superficial [words indistinct] concerning the explanation of topics so [word indistinct] such as peace and economy. We would like you both to be more specific about your presidential platforms. What will you do in Nicaragua? Give us more details, without wanting to [words indistinct] more clearly and thoroughly what the two parties will do for the Nicaraguan people in these two very important and vital topics, which the entire nation wants to know about, peace and economy.

[Moderator] Dr Ramirez?

[Ramirez] I believe that it is very hard to speak about peace and economy hurriedly. It is hard to explain it the way Companero Pastora Peralta would like me to. Concerning the economy, I maintain that it is related to war and peace. If it takes us a year and great effort to build five houses [words indistinct] and the counterrevolutionaries, paid by the U.S. Government, can burn them in a day, I don't see how an economy can guarantee, in a short term, to the citizens of a country a situation of well-being such as that which is being demagogically demanded from the FSLN under a war situation such as the one we are experiencing as a result of foreign aggression.

When Dr Pereira spoke about the Nicaraguan foreign debt, for example, it is not true that the Nicaraguan debt has tripled. The Sandinist government has acquired $2 billion in debts. One billion of this debt was contracted for investment projects in the country. These projects include: milk and cattle programs, the production of high-yield rice, African palm and cacao plantations, the installation of a sugarmill, and other projects that will guarantee better supply levels for the Nicaraguan people in the future but only as long as we have a situation of peace and security. This is a goal we are pursuing. We are not involved in a war for our freedom. We have not left our borders to fight this war or are attacking any country outside our borders.

We are fighting a war for the defense of our homeland, within our borders, to (?defeat) an invader who wants to sacrifice our country's sovereignty paid with hundreds of millions of dollars from the U.S. Government which obtains them from U.S. taxpayers.

Therefore, the solution to the economic problems is linked to the war. They are closely related. We can't talk here about supply, investments, the growth of the infrastructure or whether roads are deteriorating or not, if we don't think about the fact that the Nicaraguan economy, the revolutionary economy, will continue to be [words indistinct] unless through a guaranteed peace. Peace is the reason we are fighting in Nicaragua.

[Moderator] Your response, Dr Pereira?

[Pereira] We believe, and I repeat it, that the PLI would run a national consensus government with a true representation from all of the important political parties of our country. Since, to a certain extent, peace means the absence of [word indistinct] we would eliminate the special courts. This is another way to achieve peace in the country. We would try to avoid [word indistinct] the existing confusion between party and state. Basically, we would carry out a national and international program drafted with the praticipation of all Nicaraguans through, of course, the political parties. I agree with Dr Ramirez [words indistinct] why have the best plans and the most brilliant economists in this country if we don't achieve peace. Peace is an indispensable condition. It is true that we are experiencing a hateful, imperialist aggression against this country. It is evident. Dr Ramirez' son and my son have fought the counterrevolution. However, the problem is that somehow it continues to be nutured [words indistinct] the 4,000 or 5,000 Somozist guardsmen, who are now 10,000. I doubt that they are all Somozists. Many of them are peasants, perhaps, somehow manipulated by imperialism. Maybe they became involved because of the repression. War doesn't make any distinction as to who will be killed. [sentence indistinct] A military victory is very difficult. Therefore, we must all build peace around a national project. Then we will be able to revive the economy. There is no other alternative. I believe all parties agree with me on this.

[Moderator] Now we will have a foreign newsman. Guillermo Zamora of NOTIMEX.

[Zamora] I would like to address my question to Pereira. When you say that a dialogue, including all of the belligerent forces, is necessary to get out of the country's political crisis you are evidently proposing a dialogue including the counterrevolution meaning the counterrevolutionary leaders. Although you deny it, they are all Somozists. This would imply opening a power slot to them. How do you view this?

[Pereira] When I spoke of the need to solve the political crisis, I first talked about a need to have a political summit with the participation of all Nicaraguan parties. I meant the seven parties that are currently registered and the parties that make up the Nicaragua Democratic Coordinating Board, the Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN], to be more specific. Logically, these political parties represent various interests. The PLI represents a large mass [words indistinct], professionals, housewives, and a large number of youth.

It has been said that those up in arms should not participate. I did not say that they must participate in a first phase, but I realize that the FSLN has been holding talks with the United States, the administrators of Reagan's Central American policy who are nurturing the counterrevolution.

Therefore, if the FSLN talks with the masters, as the FSLN calls them, of these counterrevolutionaries, after the summit is held we could seek the elecments or the way to solve this problem. I don't think anyone in this country wants to return to the past. In addition, I have publicly stated that the FSLN has somehow incited those who want to [word indistinct] us. The CDN has been traveling abroad, I know that this gives notoriety to the clean way in which the elections could be held in Nicaragua. However, it is also true that apparently one of the prominent CDN leaders presented himself as [words indistinct] to begin talking in this country, even indirectly, with the counterrevolution and this has been done by the FSLN.

[Moderator] Dr Ramirez?

[Ramirez] We don't want to improvise a dialogue, summit or whatever name you give to it. The FSLN is responsible for the government and peace efforts are being carried out precisely for peace in Nicaragua. When we say that we are talking with the U.S. Government, it is because we are the victims of a war of aggression from abroad. It is a war against the fatherland carried out by a foreign aggressor that is using people born in this country as instruments. They are instruments of the U.S. armed policy against Nicaraguan sovereignty. We will not talk with the agents of this foreign aggression. We are not sitting and talking with the United States because we like it. It is not pleasant to sit in front of the aggressor who is [word indistinct] and arming those who kill, torture, and kidnap Nicaraguans and create so much destruction. We have an obligation to stop this aggression through the most effective means at hand but without jeopardizing that which is most precious and sacred to the Nicaraguans and which they have entrusted to the FSLN: their dignity, sovereignty, pride in being Nicaraguans. We will never risk the dignity and love for Nicaragua that has been entrusted to us in the negotiations. Therefore, we will not talk with the guardsmen and the assassins. We are talking in the mountains [words indistinct] with weapons in hand. The first way to consolidate peace is to defeat the aggression and show the Yankee government that it will make no progress in its aggression and that it will pay in blood.

[Modernator] Our program continues. Television viewers, we are now in the second part of the political debates program and it is a local reporter's turn to ask questions. Companero Ernesto Aburto of EL NUEVO DIARIO.

[Aburto] The presence of foreign workers in Nicaragua sometimes seems to become a very heated issue. In the public discussion of this topic, I have sometimes come across certain similarities in the views of the PLI, a party described as traditionally progressive, and the rightist political groups that are obviously supporting the warmongering strategy of the Reagan administration. Therefore, in this debate it seems an opportune time to ask Dr Pereira upon what political basis does the PLI criticize and almost denounce the presence of internationalists in Nicaragua? I think it would also be appropriate for Dr Ramirez to give us his opinion on this topic. Thank you.

[Pereira] Nicaragua is a country that not only needs the technical assistance of nationals, but also of foreigners since many of the best Nicaraguan technicians fled the country. They were doctors, distinguished professionals, economists, administrators, engineers, and so forth. In this country, practically in regard to several ministries, the so-called internationalists begin giving technical assistance and wind up making political decisions over and above the Nicaraguans themselves. I don't see the need to have foreign workers organizing the police in Managua or any other department.

I don't see the need to bring an expert to give advice to the labor minister, for example, at a level that demands political decisions. Often, they are not even aware of this. On several occasions when national debates were under way, they appeared with people who are not Nicaraguans, perhaps they are [word indistinct] but they are learning about several matters which only concern Nicaraguans.

In addition, there are internationalists from other countries who come to take advantage of the situation. They come to begin a revolution in Nicaragua because they are disappointed that they have not been able to begin a revolution at home. They come here to settle and give advice about things they know nothing about in their own country. Nicaragua is still new and if they come as tourists that is fine, but please don't allow them to meddle in our country's internal affairs. In addition, one of the reasons for the crisis we are experiencing is the massive influence and presence of military specialists who, undoubtedly, help improve the technical organization of the national Army but whose numbers are too large.

I agree with the Contadora plan. This military buildup must be dismantled so that all of the Central American nations can become involved in achieving peace. However, not all internationalists who come to Nicaragua are liked by the people. Not all of them are the best technicians. Frankly, many are adventurers. I do not doubt that there are very good ones but there are far too many. Often, we have foreigners giving us advice on very simple things. I don't know if this is due to a lack of intelligence or the intellectual capacity of those Nicaraguans in the government; but frankly, I doubt that an internationalist is needed to [words indistinct].

[Ramirez] It is necessary and important to view this topic in the proper manner. To speak against the internationalists here is to go to a demagogic, dangerous extreme. It is a threat to the values Nicaraguans have always defended. Nicaraguans have always kept their doors open to foreigners who come here with good will. We have always been a generous people. We don't hate people because they were not born in this land or because they don't have a Nicaraguan passport. To try to change these values in an artificial way is dangerous to the national characteristics and the moral values which our people have always defended.

I think it is dangerous to say, and I have heard this, that if the PLI wins the election on 10 January the internationalists will be taken, music and all, to the airport and shipped out on the first plane. I think these kinds of ideas have been very negative in the history of mankind. Therefore, we must guard against such extremism. We have had many foreigners in Nicaragua who we have seen building schools, fences, and health centers; giving vaccinations; and doing positive work for the benefit of the very poor people in this country. We have witnessed their efforts in various tasks.

Sometimes, I have read articles by LA PRENSA criticizing them because they don't smell good, wear long hair, go barefoot, and thus have no value as human beings and must be kicked out of Nicaragua. I think this is a dangerous aberration that goes against the moral values that Nicaraguans must defend. Citizens of other countries are here who must be respected and supported in their work. They have come here to help. If there are some who are not helping, it is a very insignificant minority. However, we have Germans, Finns, Mexicans, Canadians, Soviets, Hungarians, and so forth who are helping in the reconstruction of this country. I don't see anything wrong with that. Just because a person was not born in Nicaragua this does not mean that he can not live here.

Others say that they are eating our food, drinking our water, and using our medicines. I think these are dangerous statements. I don't know what job was performed by the 40 internationalists who were at the Labor Ministry when Pereira and Godoy worked there. I don't know if their work was positive or negative, or if they were good or bad technicians. We must [word indistinct] the internationalism in the various government offices doing different types of work. We are proud to have them. I tell those who are listening to us. We are proud to have you companeros. You have come from other lands leaving your families behind and [word indistinct] to help a revolution in a country where it is not a good bargain to live because you are running the risk of living in a country like Nicaragua that is attacked and harassed.

[Moderator] Newsman Allan Cesar Alba of EL PENSAMIENTO.

[Alba] Good evening, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Constantino Pereira. Many of our listeners have questions and I am sure that Messrs Ramirez and Pereira will answer them. The CDN members have stated that they expect the talks to continue here in Managua because the talks in Brazil were interrupted, and added that they were even promised that the FSLN would postpone the elections until January. I would like to ask Dr Sergio Ramirez if an agreement with this opposition sector might bring peace to Nicaragua? I would also like for Dr Ramirez Mercado to discuss the talks in Manzanillo, which have been held in complete secrecy, because the people want to know what is being discussed with the United States. We believe that these negotiations are not being held behind the people's backs. I would also like to ask Mr Constantino Pereira what are the PLI's plans for preventing a war? Do you have any covert agreement with the contra leaders? Regarding economic matters, how do you plan to solve them? Have you prepared economic plans that must still be revealed and that might solve the country's political situation in the near future? Thank you.

[Pereira] I believe I have already answered most of these questions and Dr Ramirez has also provided some of the answers. How can we achieve peace? We have said that we must sit down and talk. The only way to overcome this crisis is through a national dialogue with the participation of all of the interested parties. To summarize the question and provide an answer: We must reach an agreement regarding the reorganization of our country's economic system with the participation of everyone; parties, unions, cooperatives, and so on. I believe that most of the questions were answered previously.

What secret plans could we have? We believe that an economic model that is [word indistinct], centralizing, and totalitarian cannot exist. This would be contrary to the mixed economy's principles; therefore, we cannot say what we would do if we were in the government and what type of instruments we would use because we must first be in the government. We have already said that we can discuss our political platform, sectarianism, the participation of the workers and the private sector, and so on. However, I think it is still too premature to [words indistinct] the revolution since it has been one of the earliest mistakes. They have tried to contain it, dump it inside a bag, and prevent its development with the participation of all of the people. The Nicaraguan people's problem must be solved by all Nicaraguans. Dr Ramirez, its your turn.

[Ramirez] Well, I was asked a direct question. I believe we can promise in a serious, mature way that there will not be another extension to register the political parties that have not wanted to participate in the elections. The elections will be held on 4 November 1984. The talks were not interrupted in Brazil; the talks with Mr Cruz on his possible participation in the elections have definitely concluded.

The talks concluded for a simple reason: When Mr Cruz arrived here from Washington he pompously announced that he was an intermediary for the counterrevolution, that he was fully authorized to speak on behalf of the counterrevolution, and that he could negotiate on behalf of the counterrevolution. In Rio de Janeiro when Commander Bayardo Arce challenged him to undertake a commitment on behalf of the counterrevolution our proposal was quite simple:

1. The CDN had to register before midnight 1 October, the last deadline to register.

2. On 7 October, the counterrevolution had to announce its decision to lay down its weapons and surrender so that we could have a peaceful electoral process in Nicaragua.

3. On 25 October, the counterrevolutionary forces that are inside the country would come to the main roads and highways, under the Contadora Group member-countries' supervision, where they would board trucks that would take them to either the Honduran or Costa Rican border. At the border posts, the Contadora Group's representatives would then take the counterrevolutionaries' weapons.

Once this operation concluded, we would extend the electoral term for an additional 3 months. Therefore, we were saying that the electoral term could be extended if the war in Nicaragua stopped and if Mr Cruz, as plenipotentiary intermediary and fully authorized representative of the counterrevolution, pledged in front ot the Socialist Internationalist members at the meeting in Rio that this could be done. However, he said that he could not guarantee this. Therefore, the talks failed. It is foolish to talk about extending the electoral term when we are facing a situation of war and aggression. I can only say that they do not wish to participate in the Nicaraguan elections; they only want war and that is quite clear.

Either we participate in the 4 November elections to elect a new government or we take the other road, which is still open, toward violence and against the counterrevolution.

MACHADO VENTURA RECEIVES TANZANIAN DELEGATION

FL111456 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1404 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] At the party's Central Committee headquarters in the capital, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Cuba, received the delegation of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi [Revolutionary Party of Tanzania] headed by (Moses Nahuye), member of the Politburo of this party. The Tanzanian delegation visited Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Santiago de Cuba Provinces, where it held party meetings and visited industrial installations and sites of historical and tourist interest.

COUNCILS OF STATE, MINISTERS DECORATE VENEZUELAN

PA111312 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Eduardo Gallegos Mancera, member of the political bureau of the Communist Party of Venezuela, told Havana Radio that receiving the Order of Solidarity [Orden de la Solidaridad] from the Cuban revolution was one of the most important moments in his life. Gallegos Mancera was recently decorated with the Order of Solidarity granted by the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers. Gallegos Mancera added that as a Marxist-Leninist, he now feels more committed to revolutionary Cuba at a time when it faces the dangers of a direct aggression from the United States. Those 2 million Cubans, the Communist leader said, who are psychologically prepared as well as armed to repel the aggression, are a clear demonstration of how deeply rooted the Cuban revolution has become among the people of Jose Marti and Fidel Castro.

CUBANS LEAVE PERUVIAN EMBASSY UNDER GUARANTEES

PY112220 Paris AFP in Spanish 2136 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Havana, 11 Oct (AFP) -- Diplomatic sources have informed AFP that under guarantees of the Cuban Government, 12 of the 15 persons living in the Peruvian Embassy have voluntarily abandoned the protection they have had in the embassy since 1980. The sources added that the full guarantees granted by Cuban officials are for these people to return to the country's normal life and that these guarantees had also been extended to the other three persons still in asylum in the embassy.

GARCIA FRIAS MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S FILIPOV

FL111646 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov has received Guillermo Garcia Frias, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers and minister of transportation, in Sofia. During the meeting, they reviewed the development of cooperation between the two countries and examined aspects of a long-term program for the expansion and deepening of bilateral cooperation. Filipov expressed satisfaction with the successful completion of agreements signed by Cuban President Fidel Castro and Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov, as well as with the development of cooperation in the field of transportation.

RODRIGUEZ IN PANAMA; DISCUSSES SCHOOL OF AMERICAS

PA111756 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The Panamanian Government hosted a welcoming reception in honor of the Cuban delegation headed by Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez to the inauguration of President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

Also present at the reception were Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban Ambassador to Panama Miguel Brigueras del Valle, Panamanian Vice President Carlos Ozores, Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega, and other Panamanian political leaders.

Soon after arriving in Panama City, Rafael Rodriguez said that he had a warm message from Fidel Castro to President Jorge Illueca and President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

When asked about the closing of the School of the Americas, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that his government realized that the decision was part of the Panama Canal treaty and it demonstrated Latin American spirit.

Meets With Colombia's Betancur

FL111140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Several heads of state and other high-level government officials are in Panama City, where they will attend the inauguration today of President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

The Cuban delegation is among those in Panama. It is headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, who met Wednesday with Colombian President Belisario Betancur, with whom he discussed the situation in Central America.

Carlos Rafael also met with representatives of the Salvadoran FMLN and FDR, Guillermo Ungo, Ruben Zamora, and Mario Aguinada. They explained their organizations' positions to the Cuban vice president regarding the recent declarations by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

GRANMA DECRIES U.S. REJECTION OF CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA110424 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA, official publication of the Communist Party of Cuba, today printed a lengthy article about the Contadora Group's efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis.

GRANMA reports that the United States has rejected the Contadora peace document in order to continue having a free hand to intervene in Nicaragua at any given time, even before the 6 November U.S. elections. If Washington accepted Contadora's peace plan it would be forced to dismantle the gigantic war apparatus it has set up in Central America, GRANMA states. It notes that Cuba has always given full support to the Contadora Group, adding that the international community should continue supporting Contadora.

BAHAMAS

300 FNM MEMBERS PICKET HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

FL111330 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] In Nassau, Bahamas, about 300 members of the opposition Free National Movement picketed the House of Assembly yesterday with signs saying: The coup is on. That apparently referred to a cabinet reorganization by Prime Minister Lynden Pindling. In a broadcast Tuesday night, Mr Pindling announced the resignation of three cabinet ministers and the removal of two others. Prime Minister Pindling's progressive Liberal Party government has been under fire over the past year for allegedly receiving kickbacks from drug traffickers operating in the Bahamas.

GRENADA

WHYTE'S CDLP NAMES 2 CANDIDATES, WILL NAME MORE

FL111258 Bridgetown CANA in English 2243 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 9, CANA -- The Christian Democratic Labor Party (CDLP) of former parliamentarian Winston Whyte tonight named its first two candidates for the December 3 general elections in Grenada.

Whyte told CANA that Neville Rennie, a land surveyor, will contest the St Andrew's southwest constituency, and Cyril Hopkin, a radio engineer, the St Andrew's northwest seat, two rural districts. He said the CDLP would on Friday declare a few more candidates to run in the elections to return Grenada to constitutional rule. Whyte himself is expected to contest one of the two seats in the St Patrick's constituency. There are fifteen electoral districts on this 133-square-mile east Caribbean island.

The CDLP, which was one of the centrist groups to be formed after last October's political unrest, is expected to issue its manifesto for the elections by weekend, Whyte said.

JAMAICA

SEAGA IN PANAMA FOR PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

FL111514 Bridgetown CANA in English 1454 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 11, CANA -- Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga is in Panama for today's inauguration of Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta as that country's president, it has been announced here. Seaga and his wife left here last night. Prime Minister Seaga will also hold discussions with President Ardito Barletta.

SEAGA, JNIP OFFICIALS TO VISIT FRG, ITALY

FL111648 Bridgetown CANA in English 1611 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 11, CANA -- Prime Minister Edward Seaga and officials of the Jamaica National Investment Promotion Limited (JNIP) will visit West Germany in November to attract investment from Europe. Precise dates for the visit were not announced. The prime minister is also to make a similar trip to Italy later, the official government news agency JAMPRESS reported.

Seaga, announcing the German trip Tuesday, said the main purpose of the visit would be to target a programme in Europe to greater exploit the benefits of Washington's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), which allows duty-free entry to the U.S. for a host of Caribbean products.

ST LUCIA

PRIME MINISTER QUESTIONS UN MORAL PRINCIPLES

FL112154 Bridgetown CANA in English 2108 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations, Oct 10, CANA-REUTER -- The prime minister of St Lucia catalogued the world's ills today, and asked rhetorically whether the United Nations has lost its moral underpinnings. Before embarking on his criticism of the United Nations, John Compton, St Lucia's prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, quoted Mark Anthony in Shakespear's Julius Cesar, saying, Oh judgment, thou has fled to brutish beast and men have lost their reason.

In his address to the UN General Assembly, he said UN members often ignore crucial resolutions, or invoke a gag rule on moral issues, in the encircling gloom of the clash of angry speeches and angry denunciations. The UN condemnation of the U.S. invasion of Grenada last October, and the use of the veto to lend aid and comfort to the racist regime of South Africa...can lead us to conclude that the United Nations has lost its moral underpinnings, and is in danger of losing that awe and reverence in which it was once held, particularly by small nations such as our own. St Lucia remains a supporter of the United Nations because of that tiny light of hope that is held aloft by its relief and development agencies, he said. Although St Lucia is pro-Western, Compton criticized the superpowers, armed to the teeth with nuclear weapons, who are glaring and snarling at each other across a gulf of hostility, which not even sportsmen and women are permitted to cross.

He asked for greater economic aid from developed countries, and for the creation of a commission, similar to the Kissinger commission on Central America, to examine the social and economic problems of the region, which are not amenable to military solutions. He defended U.S. intervention in Grenada, saying that it saved the region from undemocratic international adventurers. Compton noted that the eastern Caribbean is generally a fairly peaceful part of the world, where most of the island nation's only defense is a police force seldom numbering 300 men, including the band.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

INCE: GOVERNMENT STILL OPPOSES GRENADA INTERVENTION

FL111408 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Trinidad and Tobago's foreign minister, Basil Ince, has told a forum in Toronto, Canada, that his country still opposes the U.S.-led military intervention that took place in Grenada last October. Mr Ince also pledged Trinidad's noninvolvement in the upcoming elections in Grenada. The thousands of nationals from both Trinidad and Tobago and Grenada who live in the Toronto area are divided in their opinions about the Grenada action. Mr Ince defended his country's belief in noninterference in foreign governments' matters as a vital part of Trinidad's foreign policy.